The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5557. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Sea and the Shore Ends of the New Cable Spliced.

Communication Established Between St. Pierre and Brest.

A Message Sent to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Republic Proclaimed in the Island of Madeira.

Arguments in the Yerger Case before Chief Justice Chase.

THE NEW CABLE.

The Cable Spliced to the Shore End—A Message from Napoleon to Himself.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Wednesday, July 14.

The ocean cable was spliced to the shore and to-day by the steamer *William Corry*. The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was detached, and it was therefore necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made, the instruments and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, the commander of the *Great Eastern*, had brought with him a sealed message, which had been prepared by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of the Atlantic upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor over the wires, in order that he might thus judge of the accuracy of the transmission. This message was sent to France to-day.

No Signals at Brest Since Monday.

BREST, Wednesday, July 14—Noon.

No signals have been received through the new cable from the *Great Eastern* since the last dispatches of Monday. It is supposed, however, that no accident has occurred.

SPAIN.

Excitement in Madeira—The Republic Proclaimed.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 14.

News has been received from Funchal that the Republic has been proclaimed in Madeira. Troops have been dispatched from Cadiz to the island.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry—Its Probable Composition—Exciting Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 14.

The retirement of M. ROUHER from the Ministry is now definitely settled. MM. DE LA VALETTE, BAROCHE and GRESSIER will probably follow him. M. DAUVERGNE is confidently named as the successor of the Marquis DE LA VALETTE in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is generally understood that M. MAGNE, Minister of Finance; M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of Public Works; the Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Minister of the Marine, and Marshal NIEL, Minister of War, will retain their portfolios. MM. LOUVET, VALDROME, DE LHUYS and DE TALHOUET are prominently spoken of as candidates for the vacant seats in the Cabinet. Up to the present time M. EMILE OLLIVIER has positively declined a Ministerial appointment.

It is said that M. ROUHER has been offered the Presidency of the Senate, and that the Marquis DE LA VALETTE will be appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday when the prorogation of the session was announced. Deputy JULES FAVRE rose, and, amid cries of order, protested against the suspension of the sittings as a contradiction of the Emperor's message. His words were received with a storm of cheers by the members of the Left. M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Chamber, having restored order, expressed his astonishment that on the eve of a great liberal act such a protest should be raised. It was not only contrary to the regulations of the House, but against the sentiment of the country. He then declared the session prorogued, and the members left the hall.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.

The *Times*, in an article on the situation in France, thinks the retirement of M. ROUHER was inevitable, but believes that at some future time he may again perform good service to his country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Organization of the Liberals—Forthcoming Disestablishment Meetings.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.

Following the example of the Tories, the Liberal Party are now organizing. A number of meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church have been extensively advertised to be held in various parts of the Kingdom. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

The Orangemen and Catholic Riots—Destruction of Property in Belfast.

BELFAST, Wednesday, July 14.

Serious riots occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th. The windows in many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school-house was entirely gutted, and another badly damaged. Several of the rioters were wounded, and one policeman, who was endeavoring to restore order, had three ribs broken by a heavy stone, thrown by one of the mob.

Death of Lord Taunton—Unvailing of the Statue of George Peabody.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.

Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, Lord TAUNTON, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The Prince of WALES will unvail FOLEY'S statue of GEORGE PEABODY, near the Exchange, during the present month.

At the Volunteer rifle match on Wimbledon Common yesterday, CAMERON, for the second time, won the Queen's prize.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Preparations for the Reception of Prince Arthur—Disposition of Destitute Emigrants—Boating.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, July 14.

Rooms are being fitted up in the building adjoining that used by the artillery mess, in Dalhousie-square, for Prince ARTHUR during his stay here.

The lowlands between Montreal and the "Line" are flooded with water.

QUEBEC, Canada, Wednesday, July 14.

The Committee of Arrangements for the dinner on Thursday to the Governor-General have withdrawn their invitation to the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, on account of his conduct at the *levée* yesterday. The French papers defend the conduct of the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, on the ground of over-anxiety in the display of loyalty to the Sovereign.

Subscriptions are being made to send on West the destitute Swedes and Norwegians brought out by ocean steamers. The local Government is considering the question of appointing emigration agents in Europe.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, July 14.

FULTON, of the Paris crew, won the scull race to-day, beating MORRIS with nearly four minutes to spare. The distance was four miles.

CUBA.

Funeral of Consul Stedman—Sickness Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 14.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York 8th, arrived here this morning.

The remains of United States Consul STEDMAN have been interred at Santiago de Cuba. Seventy officials, civil, military and foreign, accompanied the body to the grave.

The weather is very hot and dry, and there is much sickness throughout the island.

THE YERGER CASE.

The Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Hearing in the Supreme Court Before Judge Chase—Arguments of the Prisoner's Counsel and Attorney-General Hoar.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Chief Justice CHASE was at the Conference Room of the Supreme Court, in accordance with previous arrangement, to hear argument in the Yerger case. A large number of auditors were present, including nearly all of the prominent members of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

THE PETITION.

Mr. PHILIP PHILIP opened the case by reading the petition of EDWARD M. YERGER, addressed to S. P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, stating that he is a citizen of Mississippi, and is now illegally imprisoned and detained in the County of Hinds, under the order of General AMES. A military commission had been constituted to try him for the alleged crime of murder. To this he objects, for the reason that he is not in any way connected with the army and navy of the United States or the militia, nor is he amenable in any way to military authorities on the land or the naval forces. He says his trial is under what is commonly known as the Reconstruction act, and, claiming his rights under the Constitution as an American citizen, he asks that a writ of *habeas corpus* be issued for his relief. He further states that in the State of Mississippi, where the alleged offence was committed, the courts of justice have been open since November, 1865; that there is no obstruction to the process of the Courts, and justice is generally unimpeded.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

Mr. PHILIP also read a copy of the indictment on which YERGER was arraigned before the Military Commission. It charges him with the murder of Captain JOSEPH G. CRANE, of the Commissary Department of the United States Army, on the 8th of June last, the weapon being a knife. Mr. PHILIP said the application was based on these facts: Deprived of his liberty, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the petitioner asked to be discharged under a writ of *habeas cor us*. The counsel then argued the question of jurisdiction, quoting the Judiciary act of 1789 to show that any one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as Judges of District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*. The only restraining words of the statute are those which limit the application of the writ to cases where persons are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or committed for trial under some Court. The applicant being arraigned by military power, he falls under the class of persons in custody under or by color of authority of the United States. The statute did not limit the exercise of the power to any State or Territory; it was conferred on the Justices of the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction was coextensive with the whole country. It seemed to be perfectly clear, from a proper construction of the act, that it was not intended to limit the application of the writ to a Judge of the Supreme Court presiding in a particular circuit where the offence was committed or the imprisonment took place. He quoted the cases of MERRIMAN and EDWARD A. STEPHENS, which happened during the war, in support of his argument, Chief Justice TANEY, in one instance, and Associate Justice WAYNE, in the other, issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, the prisoners being confined in Maryland. The case now before the Chief Justice involved most serious considerations, including the personal rights of a citizen. It did more. It involved the integrity of the Constitution of our country. The great principles which underlie the Constitution were not for the first time to be found in that instrument. They were inherited by the people of our country from Magna Charta, which declared that no freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, outlawed or banished, or despoiled of his property, nor shall sentence be passed on him unless by a jury of his peers, and in accordance with the laws of the land. On the 24th of April, 1802, when Georgia ceded to the United States the territory which now constitutes a part of the State of Mississippi, it was enacted that the provisions of ordinance of 1787 should be and remain in force in said territory. These provisions were that the inhabitants should always be entitled to the benefits and to the writ of *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury. When Congress subsequently provided for the organization of a State Government they declared these provisions should become a part of the fundamental law of the State. Accordingly they were placed in the Constitution of Mississippi, and have remained there from that day to this. Mr. PHILIP then referred to the clauses of the Constitution of the United States relative to the protection of the rights of the citizen, and proceeded to notice the opinion of Attorney-General HOAR in the Texas Weaver murder case, the reasons for considering the Military Commission a legal organization, and saying he could have no doubt that the nation can retain the territory and the people within the grasp of war until the relations of peace can be reëstablished. Were these words, asked Mr. PHILIP, "within the grasp of war," original or not? Could there be a stronger expression to define the most flagrant war than that term? It was not a constitutional and legal phrase.

The Attorney-General explained that the phrase alluded to by his brother was a quotation from a friend, who had used it in another argument.

Mr. PHILIP, resuming, said he thought the expression had been found in some book on the laws of war. It was, however, entitled to no consideration, because it did not express any definite idea here, nor was it warranted by any interpretation of constitutional law. He then argued that war no longer exists, notwithstanding the theory of the Attorney-General. As a question of fact there could be no doubt of this or difference in honest minds. On the 20th of August, 1866, the President issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection which had existed in Texas at an end, as in the other States according to the proclamation of April, 1866, the President adding: "And that peace, order and tranquillity, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole United States of America." Prior to this, in December, 1865, the President said in his message: "The rebellion has been suppressed, and the people lately in rebellion yield obedience to the authority of the United States with more promptness and willingness than could reasonably be anticipated." The Legislature, too, as he showed, declared the war over. The President and Congress acted in accord. It was known that Congress disputed the right of the President to take measures for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and, therefore, it was considered necessary to take steps to lead those States back into the Union. The Reconstruction act was passed on this basis; but he (Mr. PHILIP) would say that the civil rights of citizens existing in the Territory are the same as the civil rights of citizens existing everywhere. The Constitution has spread its shield over all parts of the country. Whether we speak of the people of a State or Territory, it makes no difference—they are all under the Government of the United States. Mr. PHILIP replied at some length to the opinions expressed in the Texas murder case by the Attorney-General, and in conclusion asked, in the name of peace and in the name of the Constitution, which had been violated in the case of YERGER, that this petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* might be granted.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General HOAR next addressed the Chief Justice, saying he should appear before him with some embarrassment if he were to undertake to show by what right, or under what duty, he appeared. He had received from the counsel who represent the petitioner a copy of the petition, accompanied by an order from His Honor that the case would be heard at this time, and in obedience to this intimation, and owing to his personal and official respect for the tribunal of which His Honor is the head and presiding officer, he (Mr. HOAR) attended this hearing. He had been at a loss in looking at the matter to see in what capacity His Honor was sitting here. The Supreme Court had adjourned, and although its head is here, the functions of the Court are not intrusted to any one of its members. What the Supreme Court would do, it was not necessary to inquire. He asked His Honor to look at the statute having reference to his powers. The Judiciary act has been in existence eighty years, and never within that time was he aware that any person was ever delivered from imprisonment by a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court out of a Circuit to which he was assigned. He also quoted from the amended act of 1867 to show a continuation of his argument that the Judge must confine himself to his assigned limits, in which to exercise his own judicial acts. The Judges of the Supreme Court have no individual authority except what is expressed by the statute. He felt sure that no member of the Court would propose to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision has been made by law upon the merits of a petition. He was also at a loss what to say and how far to go into a discussion. At present he had no doubt that whatever judicial duty his Honor felt devolved upon him, whether as the head of a great Court, over which he presided, or in any duty devolved upon him as an individual member of the Court, he would not ask to avoid responsibility. While duty was plain his Honor would perform it. But the momentous importance of this question, fraught as it is with what even his friends on the other side must admit, before a jurisdiction most doubtful, and never before exercised by his Honor's predecessors, in which his Honor is asked on his single responsibility to declare unconstitutional an act of Congress—to determine judicially a state of facts contrary to that accepted and acted on by Congress and the Executive, was certainly calling on his Honor for a decree not only of judicial intrepidity, but of a readiness to tread a path which it will be unnecessary for him to tread. No case can be shown where his Honor's illustrious predecessors or associates ever exercised such a power as that now proposed, from the foundation of the Government to the present hour.

The Attorney-General, as to the merits of the petition, would simply say that he recognized in the fullest degree that the Constitution of the United States extends over all its boundaries and inhabitants, that there is no power in this Government to do anything inconsistent with the Constitution, or not in conformity to it, and that this petition is entitled to whatever protection, in his own right, which the Constitution gives him. He then argued that when the great armies of rebels surrendered, the State of Mississippi was found without a Government of any kind, such as the Constitution of the United States requires and makes it the duty of Congress to maintain. Whatever Congress and the Executive may proceed to do, in the discharge of their duty, to secure a republican Government in Mississippi, must be done by Constitutional means. In 1867 Congress pased the Reconstruction acts, in which they declared as a reason for doing so, that no legal State Governments exist in the South, nor adequate protection is afforded to the people, and as it was necessary that peace and good order should be legally established in said rebel States, they were divided into military districts. The proposition he submitted was this: That the act declares that the war has not ended, in so far as it is necessary to preserve peace. All civil government was wiped out. They found in the South a country infested by assassins in spirit and in fact; and although his friend (Mr. PHILIP) said that in all the country the war is over, yet the sixteen hundred murders in Texas, stimulated by vindictive rebellious hate, must be an answer to that assertion. If Congress may enforce the power of the Government, and continue those States in the "grasp of war" after hostilities have been suppressed, fearing that the insurgents may again rise, and there being no protection, might not Congress declare such measures as would preserve peace? It is the duty of Congress to give rebellious States the blessings of peace and security under the law. The length of time in which to do so are matters of legislative authority. As to the petitioner, there is no civil government in Mississippi which can punish him if he should be proven guilty of the crime for which he is arraigned. The law declares no civil government exists there; the government is military.

After further argument, he said the best understanding of the view he had given was consistent with every opinion of the Supreme Court, and consistent with every expression of opinion of the Chief Justice, either as the head or as member of the Court.

The Chief Justice interrupted the Attorney-General and said that in the Texas case, to which reference had been made, he indicated rather than expressed the opinion that the power to suppress insurrection and the power to make war exist so long as actual hostilities are carried on; but when hostilities cease, all restoration is in the Constitution, which guarantees a republican government to each State. That is a civil not a military power.

The Attorney-General resuming, said that the military control must continue until the State can be safely turned over to the civil authority.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARLISLE.

Mr. JAMES M. CARLISLE, of counsel for petitioner, said the Attorney-General began by telling them that he had no business here, and the Chief Justice had no business here, remarking that if his Honor should undertake to exercise the jurisdiction asked and liberate this petitioner he would exhibit a remarkable degree of judicial intrepidity.

Mr. CARLISLE said he had heard such an expression within these halls. He did not know what was meant by it. There was something in his nature which made him feel that it was intended to convey the idea that the presiding officer was not one to be called on in a calm, judicial spirit, but in a spirit of disputation, in a spirit of zeal and active earnestness inconsistent with the judicial character. He was satisfied of one thing, that neither such expressions at the bar or expressions elsewhere written, printed or spoken would have one feather's weight to turn the scale on this question, which his Honor is holding with a steady hand. Mr. CARLISLE then made a close argument to show that the Chief Justice could grant the writ, and he replied at some length to the remarks of the Attorney-General, and incidentally characterized the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional. It was a strange way to fit the people for a Republican Government by putting them under the heel of military authority.

The argument continued for four hours, and when it ended Chief Justice CHASE said he would notify counsel as soon as he was ready to give his opinion.

CHINESE LABOR.

The Convention at Memphis—Second Day—Speeches by Prominent Chinese Merchants.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 14.

The Chinese Labor Convention met this morning. The attendance was large. Reports were submitted from the Committee favoring a joint stock emigration society with officers at the principal Southern cities; from the Emigration Committee promising welcome and protection to all emigrants from China and elsewhere, and from the Transportation Committee, stating that emigrants can be brought to Memphis, in lots of fifty and over, from the Pacific States by rail, for $50 each, and from Hong Kong to San Francisco from $80 to $100 in gold.

TYEKEM ORR, a Chinaman who has been two years in this country, and is now residing in Louisiana, addressed the Convention. He stated that of the 70,000 Chinese now in the West Indies, with many much distress prevails, because they were not selected with proper care as to effective dock-hands, laborers and artisans. Many were criminals who have been sent on plantations to work at labor they are not familiar with. Agriculturists can easily be procured, through proper agents, from the interior of China. In Cuba they are paid $4 per month. Farm hands are paid from $18 to $20 per year in China, where living is so cheap that 150 pounds of rice cost $2. Women work in the fields of China. Only city women have small feet. About one in ten are lovers of strong drink, but comparatively few are opium-eaters. It is a luxury that only the rich and city people can afford to indulge in. Of fifty now living in Donald, only one is a whisky lover. They are easily managed, being patient, industrious, docile, tractable and obedient. The products of China are in many ways similar to those in the Southern States, and the Chinese would soon become successful workers of the Southern lands.

Mr. KOOPMANSHOOP arrived at noon, and addressed the Convention. He stated that his house has brought 30,000 Chinese to California, where 60,000 are now engaged as mechanics and in railroad works. They paid from ninety cents to one dollar and ten cents per day, in gold, as laborers. They can be induced to come from San Francisco here at $20 per month, but can be obtained much cheaper in China, and under a five years' contract could be had for $10 to $12 per month. He said they are not at all reliable unless security is exacted, and will take service with others if higher wages are offered.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Departure of Mr. Seward for Sitka—Disease among the Silkworms—Arrival of More Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 13.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and party sailed to-day for Sitka in the steamer *Active*.

A disease has appeared among the silkworms in the Sacramento Valley. Two of the largest dealers have lost their first broods of French worms—nearly one million—by death.

The bark *Onward* has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Kong Kong, with about three hundred Chinamen. The small-pox broke out on the voyage. The vessel is in quarantine.

The British ship *Shaftsburg* was wrecked on Baker's Island Feb. 27. The vessel is a total loss. The ship *Free Trade* arrived at Baker's Island April 27. Great numbers of sperm whales are reported off Phœnix Island and McKean's Island. The brig *Fred. Thompson* had arrived at Honolulu from Liverpool. The bark *Briton* had sailed for Australia.

New Express Movement—Meeting of the Central Pacific Company—Advices from Manilla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 14.

A new express company has been organized here to do business with all parts of the world, with a capital of $8,000,000. Among the trustees are D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California; Josiah Stanford, of the firm of Stanford Brothers; Lloyd Levis, and other San Erancisco capitalists. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has decided to form an express business and appoint this Company its agent.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company met at Sacramento yesterday. The former Board of Directors were reëlected and the old officers again chosen.

Advices from Manilla to May 19 have been received. All the export duties have been abolished. Tonnage dues for vessels have been reduced to 6¼ cents per Spanish ton, register. No cigars were to be had for any money, either at Manillo or Cureto. It is reported all the crew, excepting the Captain and mates, of the American ship *Southern Cross*, have been poisoned. Great excitement prevailed at Manilla. No particulars are given.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Accident to an Excursion Train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad—The Engineer Killed and Several Passengers Injured.

LAWREANCE, Kansas, Wednesday, July 14.

A special train with an excursion party of Eastern Railroad men on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, broke through the bridge this morning eighteen miles east of this place in consequence of unprecedented high high water. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The following persons were slightly injured: Jas. Rerkens, Oscar Townsend, Frank Ford, E. S. Flint, Lucian Hills, H. M. Johnson, James Barnett, Charles Hickox and Jesse C. Roberts, of Cleveland; J. D. Serkimer, J. C. Noyes, of St. Louis; Edward King, of Indianapolis; Charles Croft, William Mack, John S. Beach, and Boyles W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, E. Noyes, of Mattoon, Ill. The conductor and brakeman was seriously injured. They are all well cared for here and are doing well. GEORGE NOBLE, Division Superintendent, was badly but not dangerously injured. Colonel A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent of the road, was slightly injured.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

Continued Raids and Arrests by the Revenue Officers—The Recent Seizure of Sugars and Cigars.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 14.

A sampler named PETER HOLTON was arrested yesterday for false sampling recently-seized sugars. He was released on $3,000 bonds, but there are some thirty similar affidavits against him. A warrant was issued this morning by the United States Commissioner for the arrest of Deputy Surveyor CHARLES B. KEITH. He also will probably be released on bond this afternoon. There are a number of other affidavits against parties implicated, and more arrests will probably be made this afternoon.

Among the seized cigars in possession of Collector STOCKDALE is a lot of 7.300 systematically stamped on the bottoms of the boxes, so they could be opened without defacing either the import or revenue stamps. In an establishment seized yesterday there were about 100,000 cigars, a portion of which only were stamped. Revenue officers are in possession of the building, engaged in making an investigation.

THE INDIANS.

Operations of General Carr—A Cheyenne Village Broken Up—The Indians Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 14.

A dispatch from Omaha gives reports from General A. E. CARR of his operations against the Indians. On the 11th instant he surprised a village of "dog soldiers" and Cheyennes, under command of Tall Bull, and killed fifty-two of them and captured seventeen women and children, among them the wife and daughter of Tall Bull. The Indians had two white women, who had been taken on the Saline River, and they had murdered one whose first name is said to be SUSANNA. General CARR captured 350 animals and many lodges, rifles, pistols, &c. The names of the chiefs captured are Good Bear, Whicler, Powder Face, Pretty Bear, Stain Face and Bull Thigh. He followed them ten days, and found them at South Platte, near Valley Station. They went back toward Head Frenchman's Fort. They still have many animals. Our horses entirely gave out, and some died. What remain will require several weeks' rest.

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Relief for the Sufferers—The Height of the Waters—Telegraph Poles Covered.

GALVESTON, Texas, Wednesday, July 14.

To-day cars were sent out from Harrisburg, Texas, with boats to rescue the sufferers by the flood in Colorado Valley, who had taken refuge in the tree tops in Eagle Lake bottom, and who had been two days in that position. It is said that the water is two feet over the tops of the telegraph poles on the farms in Eagle Lake bottom. There are various rumors from Bastrop, but as communication is entirely cut off, none can be credited. It is impossible at present to arrive at an estimate of the loss to the towns along the Colorado. The water has fallen six feet, but in the Brazos was still rising. All of the rivers near San Antonio are out of banks.

Commencement at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, July 14.

The Commencement at Bowdoin College occurred to-day. The weather was delightful and the attendance large. The Graduating Class numbered thirty-one. The associated Alumni voted to complete the memorial hall at once, and raised over $5,000 for that purpose on the spot. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. GEO. W. FIELD, of Bangor; HORATIO STEBBINS, of San Francisco; FREDERICK ALLEN, of Gardiner, and STEPHEN ALLEN, of Gardiner; and that of LL. D. upon J. G. KOHL, of Bremen, Germany; Hon. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Maine, and NEHEMIAH CLEVELAND, of Topsfield, Mass.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 14.—Another storm of wind and rain has passed over this section. It is feared much damage has been done.

POLITICAL.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg.

Hon. Asa Packer Nominated for Governor.

Proclamation by the President Ordering the Mississippi Election.

The Test Oath and Disfranchising Clauses Separately Submitted.

Nominations by the Ohio Prohibitionists for State Officers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Their State Convention in Harrisburg Yesterday—Hon. Asa Packer Nominated for Governor, and C. L. Persching for Supreme Judge—The Platform.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled in the Representatives' Hall in Harrisburg yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hall was filled, and there were in the city a large number of strangers interested in the nominations to be made by the Convention. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, both inside and outside of the Hall, and early in the day the friends of General GEORGE W. CASS, as the Gubernatoral candidate, appeared to be numerous and confident. They gave currency to a report, which soon became widespread, that it would be necessary for the friends of Hon. ASA PACKER, his chief competitor for the nomination, to go over to General HANCOCK, as their only hope of defeating CASS. But, like many other apparently well-laid plans, theirs was doomed to defeat and overthrow.

Ex-Senator BUCKALEW was among those present on the floor of the hall. The calling of the roll occupied much time, and before it was finished a sensation was created by the appearance of a Hancock transparency. This the Chair promptly ordered to be removed from the hall, saying no names of favorites would be permitted to be displayed upon the floor. Alderman MCMULLIN, of Philadelphia, with praiseworthy alacrity started to execute the order, but at that instant somebody protested, and the Chairman chanced to notice Packer and Cass banners present also, and revoked his order. The transparency was then borne forward amid a wild outburst of applause. Yet HANCOCK was not nominated.

The cheers, however, could not be passed over without a protest, and the Chairman declared that no hurrahs were in order at any time, unless from delegates, he at the same time reminding those outsiders present, that there had been enough rowdyism lately in Democratic Conventions, and no more was wanted just at the present time. He begged that the Democracy might be harmonious, and expressed the hope that discord would be far away from the Convention. As a commentary on this, a delegate stated that the arrangements were the worst he had ever seen, as he had to run a gauntlet of pickpockets to get into the Convention. Another man moved at the same time that all the placards be removed from the hall. The Chairman responded that nothing was in order but the election of temporary Chairman, and again urged that there might be unity in the Convention.

Colonel WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington County, was then unanimously elected temporary Chairman, WALLACE retiring with a speech in which he insisted that principles, not men, was the grand Democratic doctrine. Colonel HOPKINS, on taking the chair, appealed as a Democrat of forty years' standing for harmony. There has been, he said, no time for many years when the prospects for the Democracy were brighter than now, as many Republicans, disaffected from their own party, were ready to vote for the restoration of Union, peace and order. Mr. HOPKINS was instructed for General CASS, and was understood to be an ardent supporter of his claims. Yet General CASS was not nominated.

The speech done, a grand old-fashioned Democratic squabble upon the settlement of contested seats ensued. Finally the subject was disposed of by referring the Philadelphia contests to the Philadelphia delegation, and the State contests to a Committee of seven appointed by the Chair. Two Committees of one for each Senator were then named by the delegates from the Senatorial districts. One of these Committees was on permanent organization, and the other on resolutions, to whom all resolutions were ordered to be referred without debate. Pending these proceedings one of the delegates caused much laughter by asking if it would be proper to move the appointment of "posters and folders," referring to the action of the last Legislature, which found a large number of these useful and well-paid officials necessary for the proper transaction of the legislative business. The delegate who had complained that he had been compelled in the morning to run the gauntlet of pickpockets and consumed half an hour in getting into the hall, again called attention to the fact, and urged that something be done to clear them out. It was also stated that Mr. BUCKALEW had his pocket picked of $200 while making his way into the Convention. To get rid of the pickpockets, or for some other reason, the Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

At the time of the adjournment, Cass stock still seemed to be in the ascendant, though HANCOCK'S friends had determined to bring his name before the Convention and vote for him straight through. The situation of affairs was somewhat striking and peculiar, as the prominent candidates named were two millionaires and two noted Union Generals, while no one could well decide which one of the four would prove to be the winning man.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30, and the Chairman of the Committee on Organization reported the name of Ex-United States Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for permanent Chairman, with a long list of Vice-Presidents. This was an Anti-Wallace movement, and indicated a change in the chairmanship of the State Central Committee, whereby America would lose in the future those stirring addresses and appeals for which the Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee was so noted during the Fall Campaign of last year.

Mr. BUCKALEW was elected, and on coming forward was greeted with applause. He addressed the Convention at considerable length, pronouncing the State and National Administrations incompetent and corrupt, saying that Governor GEARY was the tool of a corrupt Legislature, and declaring that the people demand a change. He said he was not the champion of any particular candidate for Governor, but was confident that one would be selected who would be a check upon the Legislature, aided by the Judge of the Supreme Court, who would preserve the law.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted their report. The resolutions declare against the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers, and that Pennsylvania will never give up the great right of local self-government; that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of the State ought to be repealed, and the question submitted to the people for their decision; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy Republican Government and establish tyranny; that our soldiers should not be forgotten; that our sympathies should be given to nations struggling for liberty, and that our system of taxation is burdensome and should be done away with.

The report was unanimously accepted amid some cheering.

Nominations for a candidate for Governor were then in order. General HANCOCK'S name was received with vociferous cheers, long continued, by the spectators in attendance upon the Convention; but a letter from him, dated May 21, and positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read. Several delegates, however, announced their determination to vote for him in spite of the letter. Hon. ASA PACKER, General WILLIAM MCCANDLESS and General GEORGE W. CASS were nominated, and the first ballot was taken, with the following result:

Whole number	131
Necessary for a choice	66
Asa Packer	56
George W. Cass	48
Winfield S. Hancock	22
William McCandless	5

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the second ballot was proceeded with, the name of General MCCANDLESS being withdrawn, with the following result:

Whole number	134
Necessary to a choice	68
Asa Packer	68
George W. Cass	47
Winfield S. Hancock	19

Hon. ASA PACKER was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State.

The Convention then balloted for a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, which resulted in the nomination of Hon. C. L. PERSHING, of Cambria County.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

In a recent issue the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* gave the following sketch of the nominee for Governor:

"ASA PACKER was born in Groton township, New-London County, Conn., in the early part of the year 1806. His father is said to have been a man of strong sense, industrious, economical and independent in character, yet never very successful in business, although his grandfather had been the most prosperous man in his native town, carrying on the business of farming, tanning and manufacturing of shoes at one and the same time. The limited means of his parents, together with the lack of opportunities in the neighborhood, prevented him from acquiring much of an education, but he made the best of his time when the district school was in session during the Winter. As soon as he was old and stout enough to work, he obtained a situation in a tannery at North Stonington—what a pity the Democrats did not take him up, instead of SEYMOUR, that tanner might have been pitted against tanner in the last Presidential race!—where he remained until the death of the proprietor, who had reposed the utmost confidence in his business capacity and integrity. A year was then passed upon the farm of a JOHN BROWN, otherwise unknown to fame. Mr. BROWN was an old-fashioned anti-Federalist politician, and from Judge PACKER'S early associations with him his enthusiastic biographers have traced his present Democratic affiliations! A year at home then intervened, during which he attended school; and at the end of it, being at the time scarcely seventeen years of age and an orphan, he was ready to start out into the world. In 1822 he arrived in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, with his entire outfit contained in the knapsack which he carried on his back. He apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and fixed his residence at Springville. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship and become possessed of some means of his own, he purchased a small lot of wild land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and settled down upon it.

REMOVAL TO THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

When he abandoned his farm, in 1833, the country round about had assumed a somewhat different aspect. In the wilderness he had built up a comfortable home, but during the idle Winters he had frequently journeyed a hundred miles on foot, through the rugged country which stretches between the Susquehanna and the Lehigh, to the nearest point where his labor would command a ready cash reward. The evidences of exhaustless wealth which were just being developed in the Lehigh Valley impressed him with the belief that a change of residence to this locality would afford a wider and more profitable field for his labor. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-seven, he again transferred his home, and settled permanently in the Lehigh Valley, with a capital of but a few hundred dollars to start with. During the Summers of 1833 and 1834 he acted as master of his own boat, while engaged in transporting coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. He displayed so much energy at the very outset, that he soon attracted the notice of the managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and was enabled to associate himself with them on very advantageous terms. His success and prospects were so encouraging that his brother, R. W. PACKER, was persuaded to leave Connecticut, and, aided materially by an uncle, they established themselves in the general merchandise business in Mauch Chunk in 1835. Starting with a cash capital of only $5,000, their business was rapidly extended, until it embraced not only the ordinary mercantile transactions, but the building of dams and locks for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the working of coal mines leased from this Company, and finally the working of Mr. PACKER'S own mines, near Hazleton. They were also engaged in the shipping of coal to Philadelphia and New-York, on the Schuylkill as well as on the Lehigh.

HIS GREAT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

About the year 1850 Mr. PACKER entered seriously upon the task of accomplishing the greatest business achievement of his career, the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Although the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had extended their operations until they had assumed a gigantic scale, he had striven in vain to impress the managers with the necessity of increasing their facilities for reaching the market by the construction of a railroad. In 1846 the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad Company, projected by EDWARD R. BIDDLE, had obtained a charter, its proposed route embracing that section through which Mr. PACKER was so anxious to see a railway constructed. No surveys were made until the Fall of 1850, and when in April, 1851, but seventeen days of the limit fixed for the commencement of the work were remaining, not a shovel had entered the ground. Mr. PACKER then became one of the managers, and on the same day the Board, to avoid the annulling of the charter, authorized the grading a mile of the route, near Allentown. In October following, Mr. PACKER became owner of a controlling portion of the stock, and subsequently submitted a proposition to build the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, a distance of forty-six miles, for a consideration, to be paid in the stock and bonds of the Company, the name of which was now changed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to suit its extent and true field of work. Mr. PACKER'S proposition was accepted, and he commenced work in November, 1852. Under his personal supervision it was pushed with great vigor, and although he received only stock and bonds in payment, and was subjected to pressing financial embarrassments in consequence, yet his business reputation and the advances of connecting roads, whose interests would be greatly forwarded by its completion, enabled him to finish and deliver to the Company the entire line in September, 1855. The success which attended the Company from the outset laid the foundations of Mr. PACKER'S principle fortune, which cannot be more definitely stated than at something between fifteen and twenty-five millions of dollars. In 1865 he made a handsome return for his wealth by founding at South Bethlehem the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million of dollars in money. With the scope, prospects and prosperity of this institution our readers have quite recently been made familiar, and we need not enlarge upon them here.

POLITICAL CAREER.

While engaged in his extensive and absorbing business projects, Mr. PACKER has devoted much of his time and attention to business affairs. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature, his service in that body terminating in 1843. He was then elected Judge of the County Court, holding the position five years, and in in 1853 he took his seat in the lower House of Congress as member for the Thirteenth District, holding it until 1857. During all of this period, as at present, he was an earnest, thorough-going and consistent Democrat. When the Democratic National Convention assembled at Tammany Hall, in New-York City, on July 4, 1868, Judge PACKER'S name was presented to that body by the Pennsylvania delegation as a candidate for the Presidental nomination. With but slight variation he received the vote of his State, and of that alone, during the first fourteen ballots, after which his name was dropped for that of General HANCOCK.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Election Ordered for Nov. 30—The Test and Disfranchising Clauses Submitted to a Separate Vote—President Grant's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14.

The following was promulgated to-day by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the Convention which met in Jackson, Miss., to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, Nov. 30, 1869; and I submit to a separate vote that part of section 3 of article 7 of said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the act known as the Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men, so help me God. Provided, that if Congress shall at any time remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in the said Reconstruction acts of the said Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and the Legislature of the State shall concur therein, then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said Reconstruction acts, shall not be required of such person so pardoned to entitle him to be registered."

And I further submit to a separate vote section 5 of the same article of said Constitution, which says:

"No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the Legislature, voted for the call of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or who, as a delegate to any Convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended Government authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this Constitution, or who have continuously advocated the assembling of this Convention, and shall continuously and in good faith advocate the acts of the same; but the Legislature may remove such disability. Provided, that nothing in this section, except voting for or signing the Ordinance of Secession, shall be so construed as to exclude from office the private soldier of the late so-called Confederate States Army."

And I further submit to a separate vote on section 5 of article 7 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association."

And I further submit to a separate vote, the part of the oath of office prescribed in section 26, of article 12 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"That I have never as a member of any convention voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; that I have never, as a member of any State Legislature, voted for the call of any convention that passed any such ordinance." The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner:

Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted as adopted by the Convention of May 15, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution. Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

It is understood that sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of article 13, under the head of "Ordinance," are considered as forming no part of the said Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [Seal] hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Second Day of the Saratoga Convention—An Organization Effected—The Platform Adopted—What the Ballot will Do for Woman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 14.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. GAGE, this forenoon, in Hathorn's Hall. Mrs. GAGE called upon all the friends of the cause to come forward and enroll themselves. She called attention to the organization effected in New-York by the representatives of fifteen States. They will shortly supply petitions to Congress for an amendment to the Constitution similar to the one offered by Mr. JULIAN. All the women ask is justice. Mr. SUMNER, in his great speech on Reconstruction, said the ballot is the peace-maker, the reconciler, the schoolmaster, the protector and the great guarantee.

Miss ANTHONY moved for a Committee on Organization, and the motion being adopted, the Committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. WILBOUR, Mrs. MORGAN, Mrs. Dr. STRAWBRIDGE, Mrs. KNAPP, Mrs. E. A. MORGAN, Mrs. BURLEIGH, Miss UPHAM, Mrs. KNAPP.

Mrs. WILBOUR, from the Committee on Constitution, reported a copy of that of the National Suffrage Association, which was amended to accommodate it to the State Committee on Organization.

On motion of Miss ANTHONY, a committee was appointed to pass through the audience to take the names of members. Miss ANTHONY warned them to be sure and get fifty cents from every one enrolled. Money was needed to insure a thorough canvass of the State this Fall.

Mrs. WILBOUR read the platform previously reported, and spoke in favor of its adoption. She demanded the ballot as an educational motive, claiming that woman to be subject to a Government must participate in it, and showed how the removal of disabilities from woman enlarged her sphere of usefulness and would develop her mind; she would lose her perverted tastes for fashionable display, trashy fiction, &c. It would become a benefit to brothers and husbands, and an element to purify mankind.

Mr. HOLMES, a lawyer of Syracuse, spoke briefly in favor of the platform, which was adopted.

With some remarks, Miss ANTHONY closed the session.

The closing session of the Convention was held this evening at Hathorn Hall. It was announced that the questions presented in writing would be answered from the platform. Four questions were presented.

Mrs. BURLEIGH delivered an address, in which she spoke of the different views taken by objectors to female suffrage, and the changes in directions in social, political and religious institutions. That Government fails which does not secure to every one the utmost of liberty without infringing upon the freedom of others; that woman to the present time had held a subordinate position, while the evidence is that the divine plan is that human affairs should be administered by men and women working together. No part of humanity can be wronged unless all suffer. Men have done everything for women except admit their equality. God never meant one human being to be owned by another. Do men fear to admit women to equality? Woman wants to be an integral part of creation, not a hanger on on some man. We hear much of woman's influence. The stream can not rise above the source. What influence can a person expect held subject to man? When women are independent of men, marriage will be entered upon under different circumstances. Give woman her true position and she will convert all men into heroes. Give woman equal voice in making laws, and we will not have different laws for men and women. The lost women in streets continue the course of laws and civilization. A little child strays from home, all unite in the search, no one chides it for its tired feet when found. A young woman makes a false step and all social influence is against her; she is pushed down and held as degraded. Legislation will never be truly beneficent until it represents the whole of humanity, and in all embracing as Divine love.

Mrs. NORTON came forward to answer the question whether women, if allowed to vote, should do military duty? She answered, No; women had never been allowed to legislate. But woman could do military duty. Our armies on the Southern soil would have been lost had it not been for woman.

Miss ANTHONY gave as a reason why Mrs. STANTON did not come that her son was sick.

Miss WILBUR read the question, "Will there be a home circle if women have the ballot?"

Miss ANTHONY replied that the present marriage system was slavery for women, and that there cannot be a good home circle where there is not equality.

To the question, "Will not all the bad women vote and the good women stay away from the ballot-box?" Miss ANTHONY said Governor HOFFMAN had privately asked that question to-day, and she had answered promptly that she knew many good men who now staid away because the elections were so corrupt. The recent vote in the Methodist Church was participated in by women.

OHIO.

State Temperance Convention—Nomination of State Officers.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, July 14.

The State Prohibitory Convention met here to-day, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the platform adopted at the Crestline Convention, regarding it as but courteous to our friends in other States, to waive the settlement of a complete national platform, until the meeting of the Convention in Chicago on the 1st of September.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Ohio State Temperance Party to nominate no one for any office, State, county or township, except such as have subscribed to the Crestline temperance platform.

The nominations for State officers are: For Governor, J. E. INGERSOLL, of Cuyahoga County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. WADSWORTH, of Cincinnati; for State Treasurer, THEODORE EDMUNDSON, of Clark County; for Attorney-General, J. A. SUMMERS, of Summit County.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Late Advices by the Arrival of the Morro Castle.

Details of the Storming and Capture of Nagua.

The Captain-General's Blockade Proclamation.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana July 10, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of our Cuban letters and papers we are once more indebted to the activity and courtesy of the Purser.

Spanish Bombast—A Party of Patriots—The Nagua Affair—Valmaseda's Report of Operations—Blockade Proclamation—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

The revolution, in spite of all the triumphant bulletins of the Spanish Press and the bombastic general orders of the military commanders, still drags its weary way along. Relying on and accepting as *bona fide* the statements published under the auspices of the Government, our surprise is that the Cuban insurgents should display so little wisdom in fortifying positions only to abandon them on the first appearance of their enemy, the latter claiming that the simple action of fixing bayonets preparatory to a charge on their part, fills the "rebels" with such terror that they become possessed of a sole idea of escaping with their lives into the thickest recesses of the mountains. That the insurgents of Cuba pursue a system of warfare totally at variance with all the rules of military science no person can for a moment doubt. This has been amply proven by the dance they have led VALMASEDA all round the country, without his ever having been able to bring them to a decisive action, save at Alta Gracia, where, it is generally conceded, he got the worst of the fight, as shown by his rather precipitate march to Nuevitas afterward. He takes great credit to himself for having effected the pacification of Cuba, Manzanillo and Bayamo, and for having established his line on the Canto River, which he is engaged now in fortifying. But may it not be well to inquire what are the advantages gained by such position?

The main body of the insurgents are in Puerto Principe, and, therefore, between "His Excelentisimo" and Havana. Granting that a pacification of the whole country east of Manzanillo has been effected, what has been the result obtained in Puerto Principe, Remedios, Sancti Espiritu, Villa Clara, Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Sagua la Grande? Why, the result has been that those districts heretofore quiet have thrown their fortunes with those of the revolution, and nearly ten months have been spent in establishing a line of defence on the Canto. This, too, while QUESADA and MARMOL are besieging the most important city in the whole Eastern Department—Puerto Principe. Your correspondent recently enjoyed the treat of witnessing a battalion of "patriots" of the Quesada stripe on a "rampage," and can assure you that it was a sight not easily forgotten. They numbered some two hundred and seventy men, and were certainly as motley a crowd of cavaliers as it is possible to conceive of. They were variously armed, inasmuch as some were provided with butcher knives fastened to poles and serving as lances; others with bell-mouthed blunderbusses; more with the antiquated flint-lock carbine, and a few with *machetes*, and variously clad, for some wore shoes and others none—some hats and others not. Stockings were converted into cartridge-boxes suspended from the shoulders of the wearers by *majagua* and grass ropes, the whole in perfect keeping with the grotesque appearance of this strange Quixotic cavalcade, who, ever and anon, proved the excellence of their lungs by shouting "*Viva Cuba Libre*" and "*Mueran los Españoles.*" Negroes, mulattoes and a sprinkling of Celestials composed the great bulk of this extraordinary column with "freedom" for their watchword and plunder and rapine for their object. Some fourteen white men completed the muster list, and if there is anything in the science of physiology, judging from their countenances, they were not exactly the kind of characters that you would have chosen to be the custodians of your check-book or of the key of your strong box. Such was my first impression, and their subsequent acts proved that I was correct in my estimate of their character. They robbed everybody on the estate, Cuban overseer as well as Spanish administrator. Negroes as well as whites, and an American sugar maker on the estate suffered the common fate of all, and was left only the hat, shoes, shirt, and pantaloons which he had on his person. News of the near approach of the Spaniards rather disconcerted this band of freebooters, who, gathering up their plunder, hustled off the estate, crying, "Haste, haste; here come those infernal *garriones*," and regretting sincerely that time was not permitted them to set fire to the plantation. This redoubtable band which operated under the guidance of a noted guerrilla or bandit named CALLEJAS—although justice compels the statement that he was not present on this particular occasion—were pursued by the Captain of the Partido and less than fifty men shortly afterward. Five of them were killed and some twenty stand of arms, such as they were, were captured, together with sixteen horses. So ended the raid on this Villa Clara plantation. The party, however, must not be looked on as a representative one, and the wholesale charges made against the leaders of the Cuban insurrection, stigmatizing them as little better (or worse) than barbarians, must be, like some medicines, "well shaken before taken," although the mere fact of making use of such means on the old Jesuitical principle that the end in view justifies them tells rather discreditably against the party of "Young Cuba." A ruined country, especially such a one as Cuba, will prove a poor legacy, and a Goddess of Liberty seated on its dead ashes weeping for the desolation around her will make but a sorrowful allegory. Such, however, seems to be the prospect in store, for the Gem of the Antilles and many Cubans firmly express themselves in favor of the fire and sword policy, preferring, like Samson, to immolate themselves and their foes in one common ruin.

CAPTURE OF NAGUA.

It is an old and a true saying, that misfortunes never come singly. The Cubans have never, probably, since the outbreak of the revolution in Yara, become more painfully aware of the truth of it than during the last few days. With hearts that beat high with hope they confidently waited for the arrival of the grand New-York fillibustering expedition. Judge then of their dismay, too profound for utterance, and deepened still more by the corresponding joy of their opponents, when they received news of the capture of the *Catharine Whiting* expedition. Not allowing them time to recover from the shock of the first disastrous news, remorseless fate pelts with another grand misfortune in the shape of the storming and capture of Nagua.

Despite the assertions of Count VALMASEDA that Manzanillo, Bayamo, &c., are almost pacified, the insurrectionists in the former district, not recognizing the Count's paper defeats, concentrated in the mountains at a point called Nagua, and proceeded to erect an arsenal for the manufacture of small arms, caps, powder and ammunition of war generally. The spot chosen was admirable for the purpose, and not easy of access, affording from its favorable location immense facilities for a stubborn defence. So well pleased were the guerrilla chiefs with the site chosen, that they at once christened it the Sebastopol of Cuba. Breastworks were thrown up around it, and the approaches were also provided for in like manner; a force of some 300, under MODESTO DIAZ, MAREANO and MASSOTT, defending it. Information having been furnished to VALMASEDA of its existence, he at once set to work to plan a campaign against it. Ordering the formation of three columns of attack, he confided the command of the expedition to Colonel AMPUDIA. The column consisted of infantry of the line, volunteers and a small battery of volunteer artillery, from Manzanillo, with 500 men of the San Quintin Batallion. These marched against the place on the 25th, and, after many hardships, succeeded in driving back the insurgent outposts, on the main position at Naguay, with a loss to themselves of a Major—RAPHAEL GEREZ—and of one of a company of volunteers, who was swept away by the force of the current, while crossing a river. Nagua Abajo, or Lower Nagua, was occupied by AMPUDIA and his troops without resistance on the part of the insurgents, who, unprovided with artillery of any description, and much inferior in numbers to the Spaniards, had yielded up the position and retreated, carrying off their killed and wounded. Nagua Arriba, or Nagua above, was also occupied by the Spaniards without resistance on the part of the revolutionists. On the camps being taken possession of, the columns were divided into detached parties, who scoured the woods in pursuit of the enemy. The foe lost in the skirmish that ensued fifteen men. A detachment was then sent to take possession of the famous arsenal situated on a ridge known as Carboneral. The insurrectionists, well aware of the intention of their opponents, offered a stubborn resistance at the different fords on the Hediondo River, but outflanked, outnumbered and devoid of artillery, were compelled to yield to the Spaniards, until finally the celebrated arsenal was reached. The rebel armory was a rectangular building, some 210 feet long by 36 wide, built of palm-tree boards, and thatched with branches of the same tree. The tools contained in it were as follows: 2 forges, with a complete set of implements for the manufacture of gun barrels; 5 carpenters' benches, with corresponding sets of tools for the making of gun stocks, a small powder magazine, a ton of charcoal, ground and sifted, 3 cans of nitric acid, 8 cans of sulphur, various cans filled with spirits of different kinds, a large quantity of saltpetre and nitrate of potassia, a ton of charcoal ready for pulverization, 209 lances, 197 guns, 2 revolvers, 8 sabres, a barrel of punched copper for making gun caps, 4 steel sieves for the sifting of charcoal, 5 anvils, 6 dies for the construction of breech pins, a great number of tools, of different classes, belonging to the fabrication of small arms; steel moulds for the cutting and formation of gun caps of all sizes, and 2,250 pounds of lead for the manufacture of bullets. In the chemical department were found retorts, stills, a quantity of acids of all kinds, crucibles, furnaces for smelting, and a large quantity of fulminate of silver. The Spaniards burned everything which they could not carry off with them, and the work of destroying and burning up the remains of this famous arsenal occupied eighty-five men for three hours, after which exploit they returned to their point of departure on the Jibacoa River, accompanied by 136 women and children, who, in compliance with VALMASEDA's order, will be rationed by the Governmental Commissaries.

VALMASEDA'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS.

General VALMASEDA has, under date of 1st inst., forwarded to the Captain-General a sort of *résumé* of the operations of the different columns under his command since the 16th of June. He claims that each of the movements undertaken have proved a complete success, and that in the mountain range known as Sierra Maestra, the various guerrilla parties have been met, defeated and driven from their advantageous positions. Here are the details as given by VALMASEDA:

"The column of VEGUITA, on the 17th, attacked three encampments of the enemy, situated near Jibacoa, causing them a loss of fourteen killed, two wounded and thirteen prisoners, among the former was the well-known chief, the Duke of ESTRADA, formerly Captain de Partido of Yara. On the same day, the company of Santi Rita attacked the enemy at Capitas, a point difficult cult of access, killing three and capturing their arms. On the 18th, a party of volunteers from Jiguani, under command of a repentant rebel, JUAN ROUDON, attacked them again in the same position, killing five and capturing their arms also. On the 22d, the volunteers of Manzanillo and Capechuela engaged the insurgents at two points, Tirey and Jaguey, killing thirteen, and among them a rebel chief, MANUEL GARCIA. On the 24th, the volunteers of Guisa killed 8 in an encounter that took place in the adjacent hills."

VALMASEDA claims that these results obtained by the volunteer forces will cause numerous families living in the mountains to present themselves to the authorities, thus sowing the seeds of dissension among the insurgents, and tending to demoralize them completely. He then says, referring to the capture of Nagua:

"The enemy's intrenchment was 'turned,' causing them to abandon it with a loss of eighteen killed, and the number of wounded must have been much greater."

After the dispersing of this camp of insurgents, they were again attacked by the Manzanillo volunteers on the 28th, and again dispersed. It is not stated this time what the loss of the rebels was. That of the Spaniards, when unfavorable, is never given.

"On the 29th the volunteers of Baire attacked the force of rebels under PEDRO ACOSTA, in the direction of Baracos, and, killing thirty-three, took possession, after a slight resistance, of all their arms. The 30th, Captain RAMON MASCARO attacked the enemy at Maybio, killing four and losing their Captain, MASCARO."

The other columns, according to VALMASEDA, are engaged in occupying and strengthening the line of the Cauto River, and making frequent reconnoisances in all directions. At Vueta Grande the party of RAMON REYES was attacked and routed with a loss of three killed. The nine guns captured were undoubtedly some of the lately arrived *via* blockade, and proved to be good rifles of the latest construction, and have proved also to be the first of the kind captured by the Spaniards in the whole series of their engagements with the revolutionists. This fact appears to cause VALMASEDA some uneasiness.

BLOCKADE REGULATIONS.

I give below General RODAS' proclamation with regard to the blockade of ports, all of DULCE's having been abrogated:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

The custody and vigilant watching of the coasts of this island, its adjacent keys and territorial waters, being of the greatest importance, in order to combat with the bands of insurgents who have sustained themselves until now with exterior aids, has decided me to give attention to their active pursuit. In order to elucidate all doubts occurring to our cruisers, as to the genuine interpretation of the decrees published by this Superior Political Government, dated respectively 9th November, 1868, and 18th and 26th February, and 24th March, of the present year, I have determined to combine and simplify in this one the disposition contained in the others, which are hereby abrogated. In the exercise of the powers with which I am invested by the Government of the nation I decree:

ARTICLE 1. All ports situated between the Bay of Cadiz (Key of Cadiz) and Point Maisi on the North and from the latter to Cienfuegos on the South, will continue closed to commercial imports as well as exports for both sea-going and coasting vessels, with the exception of Lagua la Grande, Caibarien, Nuevitas Gibara, Saracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Zaza, Trinidad and Cienfuegos, in which custom-houses are established. Those persons attempting to enter the blockaded ports, or to effect a landing on the coast, will be pursued and captured, and will be tried as infringers of the laws.

2. All owners of vessels laden with powder, arms or munitions of war will also be tried in conformity with these laws.

3. The transportation of individuals intended for the service of the insurrection is a much graver offence than that of conveying contraband articles, and as such will be considered as a decidedly hostile act, the vessel and crew in such case being adjudged hostile.

4. Vessels captured sailing under an unknown flag will also be treated as pirates, in accordance with the laws, whether armed or not.

In free water contiguous to this island cruisers will limit themselves to the exercise over denounced vessels or those that from their manœuvres appear suspicious of the rights stipulated in the treaties agreed to by Spain and the United States in 1795, by Great Britain in 1835, and by other nations at a posterior date. If in the exercise of these rights they should encounter vessels recognized as enemies of the national integrity, they will conduct them to port for legal investigation, and for such decision as may correspond to their respective cases.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, July 7, 1869.

QUASIMODO.

The Temperance Movement in Richmond, Ind.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* in a recent letter from Richmond, Ind., says:

"The closing work of the great religious revival that has been going on here the last six months, is the temperance movement now going on. 'The churches, with the spirit of Christ,' said a leading citizen to me, 'have done more for the temperance cause in this place the last thirty days than all the organized temperance societies have done in thirty years.' Through the combined influence of all the Christian denominations the saloon business in Richmond has become almost extinct. A leading one of the saloon keepers has become an active worker in the moral vineyard. As his business was ruined, the good people who were instrumental in his conversion took his worthless stock off of his hands and closed the concern with prayer. They then went to work, made up money and bought him a respectable grocery, which will be opened next Monday morning as the saloon was closed, with prayer. Out of this temperance movement on the part of the churches has grown the city ordinance putting the license to sell whisky up to $500. This has created some stir among a small class of petty misanthropes whose shops will be shut up by it, but the action of the City Fathers meets the approval of every good citizen. The price for license came very near being fixed at $1,000."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Our Established Church,"—Letter from the Author of the Putnam's Magazine Article.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Battledore and shuttlecocks," said Weller to Mr. Pickwick, as he withdrew him from the office of Dodson & Fogg, "is a wery nice game, ven you ain't the shuttlecock and two lawyers the battledores, in vich case it is too exciting to be pleasant." Will the TIMES in its charity grant the unlucky author of "Our Established Church," in *Putnam's Magazine*, banged back and forth as he has been by the cudgels of those more hostile to each other than to him, a few lines in which to deprecate the futher assault of those, at least, from whom he might have looked for gentler treatment?

A letter from the Right Reverend the Bishop of Rochester, to the *Democrat* of that city, criticising with marked acrimony the paper in *Putnam*, appeared in the TIMES a few days ago. It suggested two or three errors of detail, for the correction of which I cannot be too grateful to the Bishop. But as my article was made up almost exclusively of matters of fact, leaving inference and speculation to others, and as I hold no such official relation to the Church as to give me intimate knowledge of its endowments, I am surprised that no other errors appear than that of including the site of the Cathedral among the great municipal grants, and that of confounding the Protestant "Nursery and Child's Hospital" with the Catholic Orphan Asylum in its immediate neighborhood.

I would cheerfully atone for these little mistakes of detail, by giving an exact account of the real estate which the Holy Church holds by donation from the civil authorities, and a careful estimate of how many millions of dollars it amounts to in the grand total; but that, in the true spirit of Christian almsgiving, our municipal rulers have failed to put these facts within easy access, and that I now perceive, from the Bishop's letter, that the obtruding of them upon public notice is not agreeable to my ecclesiastical superiors, at whose feet my modest paper is humbly laid.

But the further comments of the Bishop of Rochester are in a tone which my friendly paper does not seem to have deserved, and which could hardly fail to give me pain. "The wounds of a friend" are not always "blessed." I was prepared for harsh langurge from the violent Protestantism which is still dominant in some parts of Massachusetts; so that it was an anticipated blow when the Lynn *Transcript* and such flew out upon me as a conspirator against religious liberty and equality, and denounced "the incendiarism of the writer and his partisans," their "assurance and resolution," and his "statements that shock the best moral sense of the present age." But it was hardly to be expected that a simple recital of the growth and gains and dominance of the Church in the midst of the sects and the Gentiles should disturb the calm that for the most part prevails in the sacerdotal mind. The mistake of my article was, I suspect, that it was premature. It must be that the Church's triumph is not yet complete; that it is not yet ready to chant its *Quare fremuerunt gentes*, and that my little *solo* performance of that psalm in *Putnam* has "put out" the preparations for the general and final chorus. Perhaps, however, the reception the article has met with is simply the same sort of testiness with which a well-to-do and prosperous gentleman will commonly resent any imputation that he is getting along extremely well in money matters. It may be, indeed, that the Church feels a natural unwillingness to accept the character of an Establishment, as the lawyers say, *cum onere*, and prefers the enjoyment of its unsurpassed power and wealth and influence, and its exclusive privileges, untrammeled by those duties to the State, and unimpeded by that interference of the State, to which an avowed State Church is everywhere subjected. But unless the paper has erred in meddling at all, I must protest that the Bishop and the Church ought not to complain of it, setting forth, as it did, a state of things which the Bishop and the Church ought to be very glad of. It may fairly be asked, too, whether the slighting manner in which the Bishop passes over the benefits conferred by the Legislature and the Common Council, while it might be considered subjectively as but an amiable modesty, is not really an injustice to the generosity of his friends.

The correction made by the Bishop of Rochester to my statement that the Church property of the State of New-York was divided, as a personal possession, among "five ecclesiastics," is cheerfully and obediently accepted. I should have said "*four* ecclesiastics," the Bishop of Rochester's equitable share of this magnificent estate not having been turned over to him since his enthronement. The Bishop has just reason to complain of the tardiness of his colleagues, and I sincerely hope that, although there is no law under Heaven to touch the case, his brief and dignified appeal to public opinion will not be without its effect upon them. But I wish to add a word in regard to the title to Church property, which the Bishop alleges that the present proprietors are engaged in transferring, more or less at their leisure, to the religious societies organized in accordance with the act of 1863. The law of religious societies, prior to that time, was a general one, in which no distinction was made between Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist congregations. All were permitted to organize alike for the management of their "temporalities;" in all, the parishioners who attended the worship, who paid for the land, the buildings, and the service, were intrusted with the control of what they paid for. With this arrangement the sectaries, of whatever schism, are still forced to content themselves. But your Bishop, Mr. Editor, or even your parish priest, will explain to you that this was incompatible with the spirit of the Catholic Church. In 1863, therefore, in order to make some becoming distinction before the law between the church by law established and mere societies of dissenters, and in order to relieve the Bishops from the burden which they had incurred by the necessity of taking upon themselves the fee of such enormous estates to preserve them from the profane touch of the laity, the existing act was passed [Laws of 1863, chap. 45.] It provides that in every parish which chooses to organize under it, the corporate body shall consist of five trustees. These are the Bishop or Archbishop of the diocese, the Vicar-General of the diocese, the Pastor of the Church, all "for the time being," and "by virtue of their offices;" and two laymen, members of the Church, appointed by the other three, and holding their places for one year. The Vicar-General and Pastor are removable at the will of the Bishop without a moment's notice; the two laymen are removable every year, at the option of the other three or a majority of them. A better arrangement to prevent the evils of divided councils is difficult to conceive of; and considering that the inconvenient necessity of the Bishop's making a will in triplicate, and the slender chance of a Bishop's ever being dishonest or his lawyer careless is thus wholly obviated, it is no matter of wonder if the corporations should be receiving transfers of the property even more rapidly than the Bishop of Rochester asserts. And when it is observed that the entire process for incorporating any Roman Catholic church or congregation, now or hereafter existing, is that the three clergymen named select their two laymen, that the five sign, acknowledge and file a certificate showing the name of the proposed body corporate, and that "*thereupon* such church or congregation" becomes "a body corporate," no other member of the congregation than those two needing to know one word about it until it is done, I submit that I am justified in protesting that the Church has no cause for complaint, and that under the law of 1863 it is quite as well off as if the Bishops owned all the ecclesiastical property in the State.

But when one's intentions are misconceived, protests are of little avail. One's best refuge must be that of *Paul Pry* in the play: "If any gentleman will lend me a shilling I will take my solemn oath never to do any one a favor again as long as I live."

THE AUTHOR OF "OUR ESTABLISHED CHURCH."

No. 661 BROADWAY, July 10, 1869.

Whisky Frauds in Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been written of late about that formidable body known as the "Whisky Ring," and so little has been done toward its extinguishment, that I almost consider it useless to bring the matter of the present operations of the "Ring" in Philadelphia again into public notice; but fearing that through their successful operations in the City of Brotherly Love, they may not be satisfied to confine their swindles within their present limits, and lest they should have a branch establishment in our midst, I propose giving a few facts.

Highwines, or raw whisky, is offered for sale in Philadelphia in barrels having a wholesale dealer's stamp, at 90 cents per gallon, and the same whisky, where the distillers and bonded warehouse stamps are on the barrels, cannot be bought for less than 95 to 96 cents per gallon; and of the latter whisky there is but little sold, for, as a matter of course, the dealers prefer buying as cheap as they can, and there seems to be, by common consent of the revenue officers in Philadelphia, no interference with this class of fraud whisky, for when it is put upon the market by the "Ring" it is guaranteed entire protection—it is not even considered necessary to place on the barrels the minor brands required by the law. The whisky ring *own* the politicians, from member of Congress down, and they are supposed to arrange and smooth over all irregularities at headquarters. The whisky men in Philadelphia have certainly played their cards well, and are doing a highly prosperous business. There are some fifteen distilleries in operation there, and from ten to fifty barrels of whisky per day made at each establishment. One distiller declared last week that he would reduce his weekly payments to the revenue officers of his district, whereupon the highly-incensed officers, after deliberation, concluded unless the distiller acceded to their terms he should be seized. The distiller, however, after balancing his books, found to his sorrow and disappointment his entire profits had been consumed by officers who gave him protection while running his distillery, and to save them the trouble of seizing his establishment he stopped running. It is a fact that with the present prices of grain, whisky cannot be made in Philadelphia for less than $1 per gallon, where the Government gets the tax, but where there is no tax paid—except to the officers who grant them protection—of course, at the present prices, there is a good profit for the distiller. Early in the Summer our market was flooded with this fraud whisky, and probably would to-day, had it not been for the prompt action of Mr. Supervisor DUTCHER, who had every barrel seized as soon as it arrived on the piers. These annoyances were more than either the buyer or seller could stand; consequently the Philadelphia men concluded to try another market, which they did, and with good success. Boston was the point they hit upon, and, probably by an understanding between the Boston revenue officers and those of Philadelphia, their whisky was always welcomed and protected in that great city of total abstinence. Philadelphia whisky and redistilled spirits have been selling in Boston all the Summer at fully ten cents per gallon less than any New-York house could supply the same. Just compare the prices of whisky, say last Friday, 9th, in the principal markets in the country. In Chicago the price was 95 cents; Cincinnati, 96 cents; Baltimore, $1; New-York, 99 cents; Philadelphia, 90 cents. It is very evident, unless the distillers in Philadelphia have some peculiar mode of making whisky, they must have some peculiar mode of compromising the payment of the tax with the Government. The peculiarities of the whisky trade as carried on in Philadelphia have been reported to Commissioner DELANO for his investigation. We trust he will not neglect it, but give it that prompt attention it demands. So far, under the new administration, the Whisky Ring have been unable to make any headway in New-York, thanks to Supervisor DUTCHER, although it exists in an incipient state in Brooklyn. But one distillery has been running for the past two months in this City, and although they have been selling their whisky ten per cent. higher than the price in Philadelphia, still they determined, it being an unprofitable business, last Friday to suspend operations, and one of the partners remarked that it was useless to run under Supervisor DUTCHER's administration, but that they expected shortly to get rid of him, and then they would start again. Under MESSMORE's reign and the Metropolitan Revenue Board the distillers found no difficulty in running and competing and largely underselling the Western distillers, but they now find it impossible to make terms with one man; but as the Whisky Ring generally carry the day, we expect any day to see an order from Washington for Supervisor DUTCHER's removal. The tobacco men are also horribly disgusted with his frequent officious interference. It were certainly, if the parties who are so strongly urging DUTCHER's removal, gain their point, an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that they don't approve of his honest administration; for during the past four years there has been no time when the City distillers were prevented running by the local officers' strict surveillance, nor a time when the whisky business was as legitimate as it is at present; and, in fact, with the exception of Philadelphia, the same may be said of the whisky trade throughout the whole country. We trust Commissioner DELANO will not long allow Philadelphia to remain an exception. Philadelphia pretty well demonstrates the utter uselessness of the meter system, for, if we are informed correctly, a meter is attached to each distillery there. B. O. F.

The Evils of Our Jury System and How They may be Remedied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal, some days since, you mention the subject of "Juries" and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of working jurors. This difficulty is not a new feature and it will probably not grow less under the present jury system. There is a remedy which, at some time, will probably be attempted. We very often shrink too long from an effort to make better that which can hardly be much worse. Very old customs are adhered to, even when palpably contrary to a present convenience or opposed to the dictates of practical wisdom. Innovation is dreaded and timidity induces us to close our eyes not only to the extent of an evil, but also to a very plain mode of removing it. Our present proposition, in few words, is, that the jury of twelve men is no longer needed, and that is not now adapted to the wants of any intelligent community. With book education as universal as it now is, there is such a preponderance of educated intelligence among those from whom jurymen are selected that a smaller number than twelve can be relied upon to do justice in all cases brought before them. Let the jury consist of at most five men, (three in number will, we think, at some time, constitute a jury;) let these jurymen be paid a half dollar (or one dollar) for every cause tried before them, and let the amount so paid be taxed as part of the costs of the trial. This is manifestly too important a matter to be hastily considered either by the writer or by those whose attention may be called to this subject.

It is intended by this communication merely to awaken the attention of the public to the necessity of some change in our jury trials. At another time we may endeavor to show, not only how appropriate—even how beneficent—our jury system has been, but also how thoroughly inappropriate and burdensome it now is. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

Trotting—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter is mistaken when he says that *American Girl* trotted in 2:20 at Prospect Park, and that that is the fastest time ever made in a race on Long Island. Her time on that course was 2:21, and that time was beaten in a race on Long Island by *Flora Temple*, on July 25, 1861, when she trotted, as I find by reference to your own files, (see the TIMES of July 26, 1861,) in 2:20½, against *Ethan Allen* and running mate. *Dexter* also beat it in a race on Long Island, when he defeated *General Butler* and *Toronto Chief*, in 2:19, under saddle. Besides, *Dexter* trotted in 2:16½, in harness, in the presence of 10,000 people, when he went against *Ethan Allen* and the running horse. It is true he did not, technically speaking, get the record; but every one knows, notwithstanding, that he trotted in that time, that money was won on the performance, and that he got the record of 1:05 to the half-mile pole from the judges. ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.

Corners and their Consequences—Undue Inflation—A Suicidal Policy.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 9.

The leading grain markets in this city have exhibited a considerable amount of excitement within the past few days—the prices of wheat, corn and oats have advanced rapidly. The excitement culminated yesterday in a general jump in quotations. The following were the prices of the leading grades on June 29, July 7, and yesterday afternoon:

	June 29.	July 7.	July 8.
No. 2 Wheat	$1 20	$1 30	$1 37
No. 2 Corn	68	76½	82½
No. 2 Oats	63½	66¼	70

The advance within the past nine days is about seventeen cents per bushel on wheat, fourteen and a half cents on corn, and six and a half cents on oats, or an average of fifteen per cent.

The rise in prices here has been accompanied by an increase in the markets of Liverpool and New-York, but not to the same extent.

The inciting cause for this greater "firmness" in prices in the markets which draw largely on Chicago for their supplies of breadstuffs, may be found in the fears of a short crop, due to the recent heavy rains in this country and in Europe. The cry of "short" is almost universal, but scarcely justified by the facts, except in the case of corn. We have already stated the prospects in these columns; the conclusions arrived at from a careful survey of the whole field are as follows:

The yield of wheat will be fully three per cent. larger than that of the crop of 1868. The area sown with this cereal in the United States is about six per cent. greater than last year. The Winter wheat is nearly all harvested, and has turned out much better than the average. Our Spring wheat may prove to have suffered to some extent from the rains, but, unless our farmers meet with exceptionably bad weather, the average will not be materially reduced.

The corn crop will probably fall about one-eighth short, the deficiency being met with in the undrained bottoms where the water has lain long enough to rot out the roots. In all other situations the corn promises well—never better.

The oat crop will be fully up to the average—the weather of this year being rather beneficial to the grain than otherwise.

The European harvests will be scarcely equal to those of the United States, but there will be no alarming deficiency. We may, however, expect an improved call on us for consumption in the British Islands.

The prices paid yesterday, in this city, were so much higher than those warranted by New-York quotations that the shippers were nonplussed. At $1 37 here, and a charge of 21c. for transportation, No. 2 Spring will cost $1 58 per bushel delivered at the seaboard, whereas it was quoted at only $1 52 in New-York. Similarly, corn would cost about $1 01 delivered there, while it was quoted at 88c.@93c. in that market. No one expects that this difference against the shipper of grain can continue; one must advance or the other decline. According as the balance turns, will the great question of profit and loss to hundreds be determined. We can gather light on the subject only by studying the chapters of past experience, and comparing them with the conditions of the immediate future, as they seem already established.

We are sorry to be obliged to arrive at the conclusion that the prices of the near and more deferred future will not correspond. That the prices now ruling in the Chicago market will be "improved" upon within the next few days, is more than probable; that they can be sustained into the Fall is quite improbable.

The present condition of things is due to the fact that the markets are all practically cornered, and the prices have thus been forced up artificially. The spirit of speculation has been rife under the exciting rumors with regard to the crops, and numerous operators have "sold short," both for themselves and clients, fully believing that the reports of "short crop" were exaggerations, and that prices predicated on that cry could not be sustained. Had they sold indiscriminately all might have been well with them, but they have fallen victims to a system.

That system is briefly thus: A few individvals have quietly gathered into their own fingers the multiple responsibilities of the men who sold grain for future delivery. These shrewd ones could calculate, almost to a certainty, on the receipts of grain at this point being very light at the present time, because during the harvest season the farmers are too much busied in securing the new crop to be able to spare men or teams to send the residue of the old crop forward. Their expectation was that by paying an enhanced price for small quantities of grain daily arriving, they could keep the control of the markets, and force the men who had sold property not in hand to pay them heavy prices on large quantities. The case will be understood by the general reader with reference to the fact that some 600,000 bushels of corn were sold ten days ago at seventy cents, to be delivered at that price during the first half of the present month, and the sellers paid eighty cents yesterday for a large portion thereof, to the men to whom they had agreed to deliver it at seventy cents.

As a large number of these options are still unsettled, it is impossible to say how high prices may go before the end of the month. Wheat may advance to $1 50, corn to 90c. or $1, and oats to 80c. The chances are that wheat will advance more rapidly, as the price has been kept down by the rather liberal receipts from the northern section of the country tributary to Chicago, the harvest not having begun there, while the receipts of corn, being principally from the South, have dwindled down during the earlier harvest labors. Wheat will soon drop off, as the receipts of corn may be expected to increase, the place of harvest activity gradually shifting more and more northward.

It may seem somewhat singular that so many parties can be found thus to suffer themselves to be periodically bitten, for there is generally a corner at work at this season of the year in our market, on some grain, though it is unusual to find all alike the subjects of speculative manipulation. The reason for the selection of this season is apparent in the lessened amount of daily grain receipts to be fought with, and the generally easy condition of the money market between the times of Spring and Fall trading. Thus far, the pecuniary stringency experienced in New-York has not been felt here sufficiently to interfere with the process, and it is not probable that it will obstruct operations extensively in this matter, except to cause a greater number of failures to pay up than would otherwise be the case, and keep prices down somewhat, under fear of such failures if the shorts be pushed too violently against the wall.

With all this the public has apparently little to do, as it may be thought that the enhanced prices paid by the consumers will go into the pockets of the farmers, who have fared rather hardly during the past eight months in the matter of prices. This, however, is really the least point to be considered. If the prices could be sustained, it might be no worse for all concerned; but, if they cannot be held up, then mischief will inevitably ensue.

We need but to point to the experience of the preceding twelve months to indicate the character of these mischievous consequences. During a great part of the Summer the price of grain was kept up by these speculative operations to a point at which it would not pay to ship. The consequence was that Great Britain drew more largely than ever before on the other countries of Europe for her supplies, and then, when the corners had done their work, it was found that England did not want our grain, and prices fell to a ruinously low point. Beyond all this, the European fields are now prepared to take advantage of the same condition of things, and will certainly step in and take away our foreign breadstuffs market almost entirely, if we foolishly hold aloof from the offers made for grain.

The Pomfrey Estate in England.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 13.

SAMUEL POMFREY, Esq., of our sister city, Covington, Ky., has recently received information from England that he is one of thirteen heirs to a considerable amount of money and property left them by their ancestors, and only awaits the necessary proof upon their part to place them in possession of the same. The amount of money deposited in a prominent banking institution in the City of London, belonging to the heirs according to the will, amounts to the snug little sum of £75,000 sterling, with lawful interest from the date of deposit. The real estate embraces a whole square of property, situated in the very heart of the City of London. Mr. POMFREY has employed one of the ablest attorneys in the City of London to prosecute the same to a successful issue. He is at present obtaining the necessary proofs, and will in a short time be fully prepared to substantiate the claims of the heirs to the money and property. A meeting of the heirs will be called shortly, when one of their number will be delegated to proceed to England and act on their behalf. A majority of the heirs reside in the State of Virginia, and as soon as they can be heard from a time and place of meeting will be agreed upon.

The Incendiary Fire in a Philadelphia Church.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.

Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Third Reformed Church, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. The first indication of the fire was seen by some workmen in an adjoining house, who observed smoke issuing through the windows in the northeastern part of the building. An alarm was at once given, when Officer HAVERSTOCK, who was passing, effected an entrance through one of the basement windows. On reaching the audience chamber, he discovered that the fire had been kindled inside the organ in the west gallery, and that the flames had completely enveloped the instrument. The dense volume of smoke prevented a near approach to the gallery, in consequence of which the officer in question immediately proceeded to gather up the cushions, hymn books, and other loose property of the pewholders, and place them in a part of the structure where they escaped injury. The flames soon worked their way into the loft and continued to burn until this portion of the church was nearly burned out, together with a part of the roof. The damage to the building by fire was confined to the parts referred to, but the walls and carpets were somewhat injured by smoke and water. The organ is almost a complete wreck, only a portion of the case remaining. It cost about $3,000, and is insured for $1,500. There is also an insurance of $10,000 on the building, which will more than cover the loss. As the church had been closed about two weeks and no fire used in it during that time, the fire was probably caused by an incendiary. The building was erected for the congregation in 1836, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE being the pastor. They were a colony from the congregation that worshiped in the First, or Old Crown-street Church, recently occupied as a public school. The congregation have recently called Rev. Dr. WADSWORTH as their pastor, who is now on his way from California to fill the pulpit. Immediate steps will be taken to repair the damage caused by the fire.

THOMAS AND SHERIDAN.

General Halleck tells why General Thomas was not Relieved at Nashville—Sheridan's Latest Ride.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 8.

As a general thing one would expect to learn of the secret acts of the War Department during the rebellion in Washington rather than California. But the occasion of General HALLECK's departure from the Pacific coast for the East has accidentally brought to light the facts connected with the order relieving General GEORGE H. THOMAS, when he was at the head of his army and before the enemy at Nashville.

Among a number of friends who had called in San Francisco to say good-bye to General HALLECK, he was asked concerning his part in that transaction, when he gave the following history of it:

President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and himself, all had the greatest faith in General THOMAS. They were anxious to have him move, but trusted his judgment implicitly, as he was on the ground. One morning, a few days before the battle of Nashville, the President received a request from General GRANT that General THOMAS should be immediately removed.

The President took the note over to Mr. STANTON, saying that it was very bad business, that he deeply regretted the step, and but for disregarding a direct request of the General-in-Chief he would not consent to it. Mr. STANTON was equally decided as to the impolicy of the step. General HALLECK was called in and opposed the measure very earnestly. Finally Mr. LINCOLN said he did not feel at liberty to interfere, but he would like to have the order show that he was not the first mover in the matter. General HALLECK then drew an order covering the case, though not placing the entire responsibility upon General GRANT.

Upon seeing this, Mr. STANTON directed it to be changed, to read so as to show that it was done by the special request of the General-in-Chief, and neither Mr. LINCOLN nor Mr. STANTON were willing to go before the country on anything less than that. General HALLECK felt that a great military mistake and outrage was being committed, and that, in some way, it should be prevented.

The conference over the matter was a long and earnest one. At length General HALLECK asked Mr. STANTON if he would report him for disobedience of orders if he should delay the publication of this particular one for a few days. Mr. STANTON said he would not. General HALLECK pocketed the order. A few days after, General THOMAS had completed his preparations, moved upon the rebels and defeated them disastrously. As it is well known the order, so much talked of since, was never issued.

It has been the received opinion that General LOGAN was the officer designated by General GRANT to supersede General THOMAS. This it seems is a mistake. According to General HALLECK, the request of General GRANT also specified General SCHOFIELD as the succesor, and the order as finally written did designate him for the place. The name of General LOGAN did not at any time come up in connection with the change, either on the part of GRANT or of the authorities in Washington, nor was General SCHOFIELD aware of the request made by GRANT. General THOMAS' army of friends—larger now by many times than the great army he commanded—will read this with interest.

ANOTHER RIDE BY SHERIDAN.

Since General SHERIDAN rode down to Winchester, it is doubtful whether he has ridden faster than when he was driven in a special stage a few days since from Deseret, on the railroad, to Salt Lake City. With three members of his staff and Governor CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, he had met the party of Mr. WADE and Senator CONKLING, and both parties, each making a stage load, started for Salt Lake. The distance was twenty-eight miles. The day hot, the road half mountainous, half plain, all rough, and for the most part dusty. WELLS, FARGO & Co. send out their stages under orders. The trips are to occupy exactly so much time. And no express train is more regular, perils of mountains and ditches, of course, excepted. Mr. WADE's party started first. The second stage was not quite ready. The orders as to time were to come with it. Meantime, our driver was to push matters. He pushed them. The first three hundred yards was over a field now hard as stone, but once furrowed by the plow. The route, it may with propriety be said, lay directly across the waves. How that good stage rode them it is hard to relate though impossible to forget. We had thus bounded over plain, had crossed mountain spurs, had swooped down to the plain again and were half way to Salt Lake City when SHERIDAN's stage came up—it would be more accurate to say, dropped down upon us. They had been delayed half the time we had been driving. They had not ridden slow. All the signs were against that. If there was any spot from the foretop of the leading horse, back over all the rest, over officers, Govnor and alike, not covered with mud, it was not discernible. We met at a relay house, and fresh horses were attached. Then came the start. The time from Deseret to the city was to be three hours and a quarter. The usual time is five hours, and deemed short at that.

Off they dashed, those noted gentlemen, in mud, the General on top, where he could see the ground, hold his own and watch the column, the others inside, where they sat almost beyond recognition awaiting a second coating. In five minutes they were moving in a whirlwind of dust, which for them was occasionally relieved by a dash of water, as they plunged through the brooks. Our party followed. We, too, were enveloped in cloud, and always when least expected there came to us, too, through windows which must be open, the same splash of mud and dash of water. It would be unfair to tell who oftenest bounced to the roof, or how hard our experience showed heads to be, or whose heads they were. Mr. GREELEY has the copyright for all such descriptions. He would change it now, if he had been with us. Mormons stopped work in the fields to see, stopped teams in the road to look back, crowded to doors and windows, or rose up from seats under cool porches, to see what all this rush of Gentiles meant. And so SHERIDAN rode down to Salt Lake. It must be confessed that he came out ahead. We attributed it to the fact that he sat on the box and directed the movements. The driver made his time, and reported at the stage office in three hours and a quarter.

Condition of the Crops in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 12.

A trip, by daylight, through the State, enables us to speak with some definiteness as to the crops. All sorts of fruits seem to be in uncommon abundance. Of cherries there never were more, though the flavor, as of strawberries, has been somewhat impaired by the unusual amount of rain that has fallen. Apples, peaches and grapes generally promise well, though there are spots where a deficiency will be experienced, owing to one local cause or another.

West of the Alleghenies, not much harvesting has been done. This is in part owing to the backwardness of the Spring, and in part to the rains, which have made harvesting almost impossible. Not much grass has been cut, though the clover blossoms are all sere and brown, and the pollen has fallen from the timothy. While the grass is heavy, the hay, though abundant in quantity, will be deficient in quality. A large portion of it will be of less value as fodder than oat-straw, because the sap will be exhausted, and too much woody fibre formed before the mowers will be put in. The wheat fields present a deep red appearance, indicating ripeness, though we observed no fields in which the labor of gathering had been commenced. Rye is standing well, and turning yellow, while the oats, in deep green, are just showing their heads in process of formation.

Corn is decidedly backward. Very little of it is as high as it should be at this season, and much of it is of sickly hue, by reason of water standing in great patches upon the fields, or too liberally saturating the soil. Potatoes are mostly in full blossom, and have a healthy look.

East of the mountains the wheat and hay harvest have begun in earnest. In many localities a large part of the wheat has been cut and is in good condition.

Everywhere, the work of the farmers has been thrown too much together, by the peculiarities of the season, and some of it will consequently have to be slighted. Still, after making all reasonable deductions, the harvests throughout the State promise to be above the average, and are likely to be secured in a better condition than was anticipated a fortnight ago.

A Curious Case—Poisoned by a Razor.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 13.

A barber named WILLIAM BREWSTER, doing business at Chatham, Ontario, about six weeks since, was called to shave a man whose death was occasioned by lung fever; the instrument he used was afterward laid by, to be used no more as a razor. But, being one morning without a knife, and desiring to sharpen his pencil, BREWSTER used the razor for the purpose, and during the operation cut a slight gash in the left fore-finger. In an hour or two the finger commenced aching, and continued to grow worse, until the whole hand and arm were fearfully swollen, and the flesh, in spots, assumed a mottled appearance. Having doctored for four weeks, without success, among the skilled physicians at Chatham, BREWSTER came to this city to seek relief at the St. Mary's Hospital. He had lost the entire use of the arm, and it had swollen to four times its natural size, the flesh emitting a bad odor.

SINGULAR SUICIDES.

A Young Man Shoots Himself—The Cause Unexplained.

An Old Man of 70 Years Sets Fire to His House and then Shoots Himself.

Suicide of Edward Jewett.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a man named EDWARD JEWETT committed suicide at No. 153 Sixth-avenue, under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

The deceased was a carriage painter, about 35 years of age, resident at New-Haven, Conn. He was a married man, but without children, but his wife had a daughter by a former husband. So far as can be learned, he was a temperate, and until quite recently an industrious man. He seemed to be happy in his domestic relations, and not to have suffered at any time from pecuniary embarrassments. His wife made frequent visits to this City, stopping at the house where the tragedy occurred, but he seems to have been more often detained at home. She came here last on the 5th inst., and on Tuesday evening last he also arrived, only saying as an excuse for his presence that it was so lonely in New-Haven that he could not stay there any longer.

Yesterday morning the husband and wife went out together and visited several places in the lower part of the city, being gone some hours, and not returning home until about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. They sat down in the sitting room on the second floor, Mrs. NORTON, the landlady of the house, being present, and the husband complaining of his head hurting him, the wife got some water and began bathing his forehead. He suddenly sprang up, and without saying a word, ran out of the room into the hall, and up the stairs into the attic bed room, from whence the two women the next instant heard the report of a pistol and the heavy thud of a falling body. Rushing up stairs they saw JEWETT stretched upon the floor, the blood flowing from a little wound near the right temple, almost concealed from view by masses of wavy black hair. Beside him lay a small revolver which had fallen from his hand, showing plainly that he had fallen by his own act. The women, throwing themselves beside the body, found there was still life in it. Mrs. NORTON ran hastily for a physician, while the agonized wife endeavored to stop the bleeding. There was still a slight fluttering of life in the insensible body, but when the physician arrived, just as he laid his fingers on the pulse it ceased to throb.

The wife professes to be unable to even guess the cause inciting to this tragedy. JEWETT had never threatened to take his life, and never in any way gave the slightest sign that he harbored such a purpose. He has never exhibited any symptoms of insanity, and was not intemperate. He had indeed, latterly complained somewhat of ill-health, and during the last two weeks of her stay in New-Haven the wife noticed that he was not so industrious as usual, but would return home early in the morning from the shop. Up to the present time, therefore, the affair seems enveloped in mystery, but the inquest, to be held by Coroner SCHIRMER, may develop additional facts that will make clear the cause for the act.

THE BILL POSTERS.

How the Bill Posting Business is Conducted—Peculiarities and Profits of a Singular Trade—A Peculiar Phase of Metropolitan Business Life.

Very few persons outside of newspaper men and those directly concerned in it, know anything about the mysteries of bill-posting—a business about which the superficial observer can see little worthy of remark, but which nevertheless is not entirely devoid of interest. However simple the business may appear, it has its ups and downs and peculiarities; and of late years, in consequence of the inventive genius of our people and their great faith in the virtue of judicious advertising, the bill-poster has become a public necessity and is the connecting link between the advertiser and the public.

There are two establishments in this City that monopolize the theatre bill-posting. The theatres pay for the work from $12 to $18 per week, irrespective of the number of bills to be posted up.

When a place of amusement closes for a season the bill-boards, for the time being, are left in charge of the person who posted their bills, who has the privilege of letting other establishments use them for a certain period of time, the bill-poster getting their work, for which he is paid the same as when working for the original owner of the boards.

The following-named places of amusements have distributed throughout the City a total of about 1,150 bill-boards, divided as follows:

Pike's Opera House	150	Waverley Theatre	100
Academy of Music	40	Old Bowery Theatre	109
Fifth-avenue Theatre	100	Tammany	170
French Theatre	125	Wallack's Theatre	80
Booth's Theatre	125	Circus	150

The bill-posting business, however simple the mechanical part of it may appear, like every other business, requires some practice before one can lay claims to being an adept at it. Where an experienced hand can post one hundred bills, a novice in the art would not be able to post up more than half the number.

There is a class of bills known among bill-posters as "gutter snipes." We suppose the name is given them for the reason that they are generally posted on the side of the curb stones, near the gutter. They are small one-sheet bills, and are intended, in many cases, to herald the coming of larger bills. They remain up only for a short time, as they either get washed off by the mud and water in the gutter or rubbed off by the wheels of vehicles. The charge for posting "gutter snipes" ranges from $4 to $5 per 1,000.

A great rivalry exists between the different bill-posting establishments at times, concerning their priority of right to post bills on certain dead walls and fences, which often engenders ill-feeling, if it does not culminate in a display of the "manly art."

Frequently parties who wish to make a grand display in the way of bill-advertising, hire the exclusive use of a large fence or dead wall, which they cover with large and attractive bills, which are often times fine specimens of the printer's art, and are sure to attract attention. There is one large fence in the vicinity of the Central Park which is rented weekly to a company, who pay $50 per week for the exclusive right of using it for posting their bills on.

The Bowery and Broadway are the favorite thoroughfares of bill-posters, in consequence of the great crowds that throng them.

It is the rule among the bill-posters who make use of the Bowery as an "advertising medium," that "the first shall be last, and the last shall be first," for the last bill-poster on the route does not hesitate to paste his bills over the bills of the one who preceded him. The Bowery is looked upon by the bill-posting fraternity as "neutral ground," and as being out of the jurisdiction of the laws that govern them when plying their vocation in other localities.

The rainy weather makes double work for the men, for when the rain washes the bills off they have to be replaced by other bills, for which extra labor the men do not receive any extra pay. After a rainy day the *chiffoniers*—"gutter snipes," as the English say; "rag-pickers," as we call them—are out in strong force, and can be seen hard at work stripping the walls and fences of the bills; for it is only after the rain has softened the paste that they are enabled to tear the bills off with any degree of dexterity. It is very seldom that the *chiffonier* tampers with theatre bills; for the active theatrical advertising agent, in his perambulations about the City has his eyes about him, and when they rest upon one of his bill-boards bare of a bill he reports it to his bill-poster—consequently theatre bill receive more attention than others.

Some places of amusement, when about to introduce a spectacular play, issue sometimes as many as four or five different bills, all of which contain illustrations of different parts of the same play. Many times the bills are three and four sheet bills, which, when posted up, have to be joined together so as to look as if the bill was a single sheet. It is not an uncommon thing for some bills to have as many as thirty-six pieces, in which case ladders have to be used, and the aid of three or four men is required to post them up. For posting three-sheet bills $6 per hundred is charged; for four-sheet bills, $8, and so on.

Moonlight Excursion.

The Hoboken Ferrymen's Association announce the eleventh of their annual moonlight excursions for Thursday evening, July 22. The ferry-boat *Weehawken* and two spacious barges have been assigned for the occasion, and Wallace's Band will supply the music. A large attendance is expected, and the excellence of the arrangements gives promise of much enjoyment.

Coroners' Cases.

NORA WOOLF, aged 14, who was so severely injured on Tuesday, at No. 83 Mott-street, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, died yesterday from the effect of the burns so received. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts.

JOHN SCULLY, a man of very intemperate habits, died suddenly yesterday morning, in his room at No. 120 Mulberry-street. Deceased was on a spree for several days prior to his illness yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

The remains of GEORGE SCHENCK, the boy who was drowned on Sunday last at the foot of Hubert-street, North River, were recovered yesterday, and removed to his parents' residence, No. 41 Sullivan-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of GEO. W. HOWARD, aged 22, and lately residing at No. 554 West Forty-fourth-street, who had been found drowned in the slip foot of Fifteenth-street, North River. Deceased went on an excursion on the 5th inst. to Vanderbilt's

Landing, and was intoxicated at the time. The family seemed to believe that he had been pushed off the vessel by some one he had quarreled with. The evidence adduced, however, did not sustain this theory, being quite contradictory. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, as the deceased had evidently fallen overboard.

Attempted Suicide of Isaac Phernare.

ISAAC PHERNARE, a man of 70 years of age, who was born upon Staten Island, and has resided there all his life, and who owned the house he occupied in the village of Pleasant Plains, at about 8 o'clock in the morning set fire to his house in three separate places, and immediately going outside, and standing in his dooryard, shot himself through the head. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of the neighbors, who hurried to the scene, and finding the flames making great progress, extinguished them with great difficulty. The aged incendiary and would-be suicide was found to be still alive, and a surgeon was instantly called, but, upon examination of the wound, expressed an opinion that it must necessarily prove fatal. No cause is assigned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Thursday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
65	Johnston vs. Whitcover et al.	115	Lockwood et al. vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.
66	First Nat. Bank vs. Green et al.	116	Collins vs. Collins.
89	Haselmeyer vs. Herman.	129	Morris vs. Miles.
90	Graham vs. Linden et al.	130	Smith vs. Wheeler et al.
99	Giles vs. Weldon.	135	Haches et al. vs. Convex Weaving Co.
100	Morriss vs. Orvis.	143	Repplier vs. Phillips et al.
104	Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.	151	Beebe vs. Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R. Co.
107	Lockwood vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.	152	Wichs vs. Levy et al.
108	Int. Life Ass. Co. vs. Barnes et al.	155	Springer & Co. vs. Nicoll, &c.
112	Green vs. Green.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

John Purcell, murder.	Chas. W. Fairchild, larceny.
John Hilbst, manslaughter.	John W. Russell, larceny.
Stephen Jones, murder.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 14.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company et al., to compel the Register to satisfy a mortgage; motion granted.

Tracy *vs.* The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

Merritt, &c., *vs.* Birdsall et al.; order granted.

By Judge Clerke.

Cummings *vs.* Bennett; motion for a resettlement of the order denied without cost.

By Judge Cardozo.

Lucy D. Stevens *vs.* John J. Stevens; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary C. E. Morrison *vs.* George W. Morrison; judgment of divorce granted on the ground of adultery.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 14.

By Judge McCunn.

Durian *vs.* Durian; cause referred to James F. Morgan to hear and determine.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Christy *vs.* Libby; Thomas H. Landon, Esq., is substituted as referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY—COSTS.

In the matter of Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlain, bankrupts.—This was an application for a final discharge by the bankrupts. Their discharge was opposed by William A. Coit, a creditor, who filed several specifications of objections to the discharge, charging the bankrupts with swearing falsely in their proceedings, and having concealed books, and writings, and property.

The Judge held on all the evidence, that the specifications were not sustained, and that discharges would be granted to the bankrupts, and that they should recover from the opposing creditor the cost of resisting his opposition to their discharge.

G. A. Seixas for the bankrupt; J. S. L. Cummins for the creditor.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

OPENING A MONEY LETTER.

An examination was commenced in the case of William H. Higgins, accused of appropriating a letter directed to the First National Bank. Wm. H. Howell, Cashier of the Freehold (N. J.) National Banking Company, testified that he forwarded a letter to the First National Bank in this City, on the 26th of May, inclosing five checks and one draft, and that a short time subsequently he received letters signed A. S. Nableman, which informed him that the writer had the bank letter in his possession. James Gaylor, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, testified that he arrested the accused, who told him that he had picked up the letters in an Eighth-avenue car. Dudley J. Chittenden, a State's evidence witness, testified that he was employed in the establishment of P. B. Chittenden & Co., in the same department with the accused, and that he found the money letter among the mail belonging to his firm, which he collected at the Post Office one day in the latter part of May last. He showed it to Higgins, telling him that he had picked it up at the Post Office; it was open at the time; the latter told witness that he had done wrong in opening the letter, and asked him what he intended doing with it. Witness said that he would take it to the bank, but Higgins advised him not to take it, as he would be likely to be arrested. Witness was told by Higgins to keep the letter, and there would probably be a reward offered. Witness then told Higgins that he would give him the letter and would divide the reward with him if any was offered. The accused subsequently wrote to the bank, desiring to know if there was any reward offered. Further testimony in the case will be taken to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 14.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Victorine Steinhauser vs. John A. Steinhauser.—From the affidavits in this case it appears that in 1868 the plaintiff herein obtained a decree of divorce against the defendant on the ground of adultery. By the terms of that decree the latter was to pay to his divorced wife the sum of $100 per month as alimony. A short time since the husband left this State, with considerable arrears of unpaid alimony, and married a second wife in an adjoining State, although by the terms of the judgment, and by the laws of this State, he is forbidden to marry during the lifetime of his first wife. Having been caught in this City, he was, by an order of a Supreme Court Judge, sent to the County Jail for non-payment of the alimony. The case came before Judge SUTHERLAND to-day on a motion made by Mr. Steinhauser's counsel, asking for discharge from prison on the ground that he, defendant, had no means of paying arrears of alimony, and that by keeping him in confinement his ability to comply with the order of the Court was constantly diminishing.

In opposition to this it was urged that defendant is living with and supporting his second wife, outside of the jurisdiction of this Court; that if the Court has any indulgence to grant it should be in favor of the first wife; that the woman who had been true to her marriage vows commenced a suit against her husband only when his great crime against her, in violation of the solemn vows he had taken upon himself, was made so apparent that she could no longer be a woman in respectable society without noticing the offence and obtaining a decree against him.

Judge SUTHERLAND expressed some doubts as to his power to interfere under the circumstances, but he finally concluded to take the papers and reserve his decision.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Chas. Wehle; for the defendant, Mr. Wm. H. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION—SHIP LIEN LAW.

Samuel Ferran et al., Respondents, vs. *Henry Hosford et al., Appellants.*—A judgment was rendered by Justice Peckham upon a bond given by the defendants on the discharge of the steamship *Kalorama* from attachment under the act of 1862 providing for the collection of demands against ships and vessels. The defendants appealed to the General Term, which has reversed the judgment. The opinion of the Court is given by CLERKE, P. J.—This case comes within the principles relating to admiralty jurisdiction embraced in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in rel the steamboat *Josephine*, (39 N. Y. R., 19.) It is there decided when the proceeding is against a vessel by name, whatever may be the nature of the claim, it is a proceeding in the nature and with all the incidents of a suit in admiralty, and that all such proceedings are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States, consequently, that a statute passed by a State Legislature conferring the right to a lien on a vessel and to proceed against her by name, whatever may be the nature of the claim, is unconstitutional and void. To determine whether the debt is within the sphere of maritime jurisdiction, it is not necessary to ascertain for what purpose or for whose use it was contracted. If the proceeding is *in rem.*, and against the vessel by name, this is conclusive and *per se* shows that it is one of maritime jurisdiction, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States. I resisted this decision in the Court of Appeals for many reasons, constitutional, and founded on decisions in Courts of Admiralty, but of course as we consider this case is within that decision, it must now be controlled by it. The judgment should be reversed with costs.

Doolittle, Davis, and Wyman, for respondent; Davis and Edsall, for appellant Hosford; Emerson, Goodrich and Wheeler, for appellant Goodrich.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE TELEGRAPH SUIT DISCONTINUED.

Otis P. Jewett vs. *Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus W. Field and others.*—In this action, already reported in our columns, the Court to-day decided that inasmuch as the plaintiff, Otis P. Jewett, had testified that since the commencement of the action he had transferred all his right, title and interest in the subject matter of the suit, to his son, that the plaintiff therefore had no standing in Court. After some unimportant discussion, the Court directed that the complaint be dismissed with costs. On motion of defendants' counsel an allowance was granted to them of $700.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Stuart & Towle; for defendants, Messrs. D. D. Field and Mann & Parsons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JULY 14.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Golden, who was indicted for assault and battery, when called, failed to appear. His sureties were also called after the usual form, and failing to respond, their recognizances, with that of the accused, were, on motion of the District-Attorney, forfeited. It was subsequently rumored among the officers of Court that he had been rearrested.

GRAND LARCENY.

Felix Ferris was jointly indicted with two others for grand larceny. The other two pleaded guilty before the Court several days since, and were sentenced. Ferris pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial. The prosecution expressed a doubt as to whether Ferris was an actual participant in the crime of the others, though he was present with them, but somewhat under the influence of liquor. The Court released him, but permitted the indictment to hang over him.

After disposing of these two cases, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The calendar yesterday was not as large as usual, but embraced two homicide cases, which occupied considerable attention, developing some interesting features connected with low and riotous life. The Recorder presided in place of the City Judge, who has gone on a visit to Long Branch for a few days' seaside enjoyment.

SEQUEL OF A SWINDLER'S OPERATIONS.

Joseph Ward, who is also known as James Martin, W. Hadley, and by other cognomens, was arraigned for false pretences on a charge preferred by George Plumridge, of No. 10 Third-avenue, South Brooklyn. The accused is a doctor by profession, but devoted his time to a more dishonest occupation, being represented as an old offender, by whose swindling practices several unwary people have pecuniarily suffered. One of his most frequent devices has been to obtain clothing from merchants on worthless checks; but heretofore he has always managed to barely escape punishment through legal technicalities. The last complaint against him was one which just brought him within the criminal statute. It was conclusively proven that he visited the store of Calvin Witty, at No. 631 Broadway, on the 1st of May, and purchased a velocipede for $125, giving in payment a paper which purported to be a check on the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $243, drawn by Frank Bird to the order of James Martin. He claimed that he was Martin, and indorsed the paper with that name, receiving $113 in current money as change. He then left with his newly-obtained bicycle. It was subsequently ascertained from Mr. John M. Crane, cashier of the bank, that the alleged check was valueless, there being no such depositor as Bird. A verdict of guilty was given, and the accused was afterward sentenced to State Prison for three years.

SHOOTING IN A FOURTH WARD BAUDY HOUSE.

Emil Butts was placed on trial for having killed Thomas Hughes, on the night of the 24th of April, at No. 15 New Chambers-street, the resort of disreputable females. Several witnesses were introduced in the case, among them being Mary Hill, paramour of the prisoner; Anna Broomall, a servant girl; Mrs. Amelia Hughes, widow of the deceased; Gustave Pfleger, proprietor of the house in which the homicide occurred, and Jacob Ehrhardt, a spectator. The evidence was in favor of the prisoner, showing that Hughes had attacked him while he was intoxicated, calling him by obscene names, and also spitting in his face, besides attempting to throw him out of a fourth-story window. The deceased behaved in a very boisterous manner toward the females at the same time. Recorder HACKETT charged that no conviction could be rendered on the evidence by the jury, who accordingly declared the accused acquitted.

ASSAULT ON A WATCHMAN AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Three young ruffians, named Edward Purcell, Edward McCarthy and Patrick McGuire, were charged with having made an attack with a knife on William McCoppin, a night watchman at the House of Refuge, on the 16th ult., inflicting severe wounds on his head and face. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary—Purcell and McGuire for the term of one year each, and McCarthy for six months.

MANSLAUGHTER IN MULBERRY-STREET.

William Nicholson, charged with the murder of Patrick McCormack, at No. 82 Mulberry-street, on the 22d of April, offered to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, which was received. The prisoner's counsel said that the act was committed in self-defence. District-Attorney Garvin furnished the Recorder with the testimony in the case for perusal. The prisoner was subsequently remanded for sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice, and O'Brien, Alderman.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Mary Robbins and John Clark, who were accused by William Sheban of having, on Monday night, robbed him of $300 in the lodging-house No. 288 Water-street, were yesterday brought up for further examination. The complainant, who had been sent to the House of Detention, seemed quite unnerved by the narcotic he believes he was given prior to the robbery. When asked by counsel if he could positively identify the prisoners as the persons who entered his room for the purpose of robbery, he replied in the negative, and stated that he could not remember the events of the past few days very distinctly. As the Magistrate was convinced that the evidence in the case would not warrant his holding the accused for trial, he announced himself as reluctantly compelled to dismiss the case, so the prisoners were discharged.

Philip Brady and Patrick Tiemann were arraigned yesterday to answer a charge of having assaulted Samuel Baker, of No. 103 Crosby-street, near his residence, and severely wounding him on the head with a decanter. The Magistrate discharged the accused, as there was not sufficient evidence produced against them.

A SCHOOL BOY ROBBING HIS TEACHER.

Yesterday morning as Mr. Oliver O'Donnell, Principal of Public School No. 1, in Vandewater-street, was paying off the teachers, he missed the sum of $57, which was ultimately traced to the possession of James Healy, aged 10, and residing at No. 54 Oak-street, he being one of the scholars in the school. James was handed over to the care of the Fourth Ward Police, who arraigned him before the Alderman. As the prisoner confessed his guilt he was remanded for trial.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.

At an unusually early hour yesterday morning, Detectives McKeever and Keims, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, arrested Charles Wilson, Thos. Cahill and Charles Jackson, whom they found acting in a suspicious manner in the Bowery, near Grand-street. In the possession of their prisoners the officers found two pair of pants, a coat, two silver watches, and a gentleman's eye glasses. As the property was evidently stolen, the prisoners were remanded by the acting Magistrate in order that an effort might be made to find the owners. Persons wishing to see the property can do so by applying to Captain Walsh at the Spring-street Police Station.

John Williams, John Thompson and Thomas A. Smith were arrested on Tuesday evening by Detectives Field and Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, who found them acting in a suspicious manner on one of the steamboat landings. In the possession of the prisoners were found a satchel containing a lockpick, an old pair of slips, a crape mask for the face, and a receipt-book of the Merchants' Union Express Company. Thompson was seen to throw away while in the street a check on the Ninth National Bank, drawn by John Henderson in favor of Wm. Chambers. These men were taken to the Station-house, where they will be detained by permission of the Magistrate, pending further investigation.

LARCENY OF GOLD COIN.

On Monday last, Mrs. Margaret McGill, of No. 231 Mulberry-street, lost a purse containing $50 in gold coin. As Martin Sullivan, of No. 201 Elm-street, who was at work on the premises, had noticed his assistant Frederick Brown, aged 19, in possession of the purse, he was arrested and arraigned before the Alderman, who held him for trial. The boy denied his guilt, however.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

On Monday last James Reardon, aged 18, called at the store of George L. Rose, at No. 29 Beekman-street, where he presented an order for $40 worth of leather, purporting to have been signed by Julius Lehman, of No. 40 Maiden-lane, manufacturer of pocket-books. The goods were duly delivered, and the order was subsequently discovered to be a forgery. Young Reardon was yesterday arrested by Detective Hayes, of the Second Precinct, and duly arraigned before the acting Magistrate, when he was temporarily committed, as Mr. Lehman was not present to testify.

THE PANEL GAME.

Captain Edward Walsh, of the Fourteenth Precinct, appeared before the Magistrate, having in his custody a woman of prepossessing personal appearance, named Minnie Forrest, residing at No. 45 West Houston-street, who he stated had robbed a man then present of the sum of $600, by means of the panel game. The Captain stated, also, that this species of thieving was extensively practiced in his Ward, and as it was the first case he had secured since assuming command of the Precinct he was desirous that the accused might be committed for trial. The complainant, a well-dressed and intellectual-looking man, apparently 35 years of age, was then called to the stand, but positively and repeatedly refused to give his name and enter a formal complaint, saying $5,000 in gold would not tempt him.

The Magistrate took the complaint of Detective McKeever against the woman for disorderly conduct, and committed Minnie to Blackwell's Island for six months as a disorderly person. In all probability a portion of the stolen money will procure her release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus it is that the game of enticing men of reputation into houses of ill-repute for the purpose of robbing is so successfully carried out.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER ROBS HIS EMPLOYER.

During last April Emil Smith went to work for Israel M. Callette at his barber shop in Third-avenue, Brooklyn. He remained with him ten days, at which time he was left in charge of the shop for a few hours. On the owner's return he found Smith missing, together with a quantity of clothing worth $53 50. The property was traced to a boarding-house at No. 30 Greenwich-street, when a portion of it was recovered, but the accused evaded capture until yesterday. He was committed to answer.

A FEARLESS FEMALE.

Julia Ann Byrnes was visited at her room at No. 410 Water-street, on Tuesday, by John Costello, who proceeded to steal some clothing worth $40, during the temporary absence of the former. On returning she encountered him in the hallway and seized hold of him until an officer came to her assistance. When he found that he was captured he spitefully tore up one of the garments which he had stolen. He gave bail to answer.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

T. D. Holmes, of No. 312 Delancey-street, made a complaint against John Murphy and Michael Murron, charging them with feloniously entering his carpenter shop, on the 28th ult. They were seen by Mary Gallagher. They were committed.

AN EX-CUBAN GOVERNOR IN CUSTODY.

Late yesterday afternoon Sergeant Andrew J. Thompson and four officers belonging to the Court Squad visited the house of Mrs. William Carleton, at No. 5 Rivington-street, with a warrant for the arrest of the inmates. The charge was made by Mary Burns, a young girl from Providence, who claimed that the proprietress had refused to give up two trunks which were left in her possession. Seven women and five men were found in the house, all of whom were brought to Court. Among the latter was a Cuban named Manuel Juera, who claimed that he was formerly Governor of his native island. It also appeared that he was connected with the recent filibustering expedition. He was accompanied in Court by two servants, who were with him in the house. The male prisoners were discharged, and the others were locked up.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅝	100 A. M. U. Ex.	42¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	121⅜	1100 N. Y. Cen.	202⅛
64,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	122	100 do.	203
220,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅝	100 do. s3	202¾
25,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	123¾	100 do. s3	202⅜
15,000 do.	123¾	50 do.	202½
58,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	122¼	200 Hud. R. R.	172⅜
800 do. small	121⅛	200 do.	172¾
100,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅝	100 do. c	172¾
350,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120⅜	400 Harlem R.	146
100,000 do.	120⅜	200 do.	145⅜
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	120⅜	200 Reading	94⅛
214,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅝	200 do. c	94½
165,000 do. c	110⅝	50 Mich. Cen.	132½
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	55½	200 Lake Sh. & M. So.	106⅜
10,000 do.	55⅝	200 do.	106½
4,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	61	1200 do.	106⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 6s.	83	300 do. b60	107⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57	400 do. c	106⅝
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new	49	100 Clev. & Pitts.	108
10,000 do.	48¾	100 do. s3	107½
500 do.	48½	200 do.	107⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s.	88⅛	1000 Chi. & N. W.	81
1,000 do.	88	100 do. c	81
5,000 La. 6s.	68½	200 C. & N. W. Pf. c	95
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92	100 do. s3	94⅝
34,000 do. bet. call	94	6 do.	94⅝
1,000 Harlem 1st. M.	101	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	117⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bds.	98½	200 do.	117¼
3,000 do.	98⅝	100 do. c	117¼
2,500 Illinois Cent.	120	40 do.	117⅜
5,000 Clev. & P. con. b	87	1200 Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	90½	200 do. s3	77⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d M	85	200 do. b60	78⅛
4,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	94	40 do.	77
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅛
1,000 do.	83½	500 do.	87⅜
1,000 Lake S. Div. B.	92½	200 do.	87¼
5 Continental Bank	100	300 do.	87¼
50 do.	99	400 T., W. & W.	74
45 Ninth Nat. Bank	110½	50 C. C., Cin. & In. R	75⅛
500 West. U. T.	37¼	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	151⅛
277 Citizens' Gas	160	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32¼
50 Pacific Mail	86	500 do. b30	32⅛
800 do.	86¼	410 N. J. C. R.	101⅛
500 do.	86½	100 do.	101
100 do. b10	86⅝	100 do.	100⅛
100 do. c	86¾	25 Morris & Es. R.	89
100 Adams Express.	59⅛	50 do.	89⅛
		100 H. & St. J. R.	121¼
		200 do.	121⅛
		100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	37
		36 Norwich & Wor.	105

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	120⅝	$3,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	120⅜
10,000 do.	120¾	50,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'65 n.	120⅜
3,750 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	122¾	5,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	107⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	121⅝	110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120¼
20,000 do.	121⅝	60,000 do. b3	120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	121⅝	406,000 do.	120⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	121⅜	8,000 do.	120⅜
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	121⅝	2,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '68..	120⅜
500 do. small	121⅝	800 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..	110⅜
		40,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	110¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s. xc.	62	100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	23⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n.	56	5 do.	24
5,000 do.	55¾	100 New-York Cen. c	202¼
2,000 Conn. 6s.	100	100 do.	202⅜
3,500 Ga. St. 7s.	90	400 do.	202¼
11,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	48¾	300 Hudson R.	172⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s.	88	50 do.	173⅜
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.	94	100 do. b10	173⅜
2,000 Alt. & T. H. inc	76	1000 Reading	94
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	600 do.	94⅛
29 Bk. St. of N. Y.	112	400 do. b30	95
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	104	100 Lake S. & M. S.	106⅝
200 W. Un. Tel.	37⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅝
50 do.	37⅜	80 do.	94⅝
200 Pacific Mail.	86¾	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	77⅛
100 do. b30	86⅝	100 Dub. & S. C.	102
208 do.	86⅝	100 N. J. Central	100
200 Adams Ex.	59⅛	80 Morris & Essex	89
100 do.	59	100 Chic. & Alton Pf.	159
10 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42	200 H. & St. Jos. R.	122
100 do. bet. call	42¼	200 H. & St. Jos. Pf.	120

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 West. U. T.	37⅛	500 Reading	94⅛
100 Pacific Mail	86⅝	100 L. Shore & M. S..	106⅝
200 Hud. R.	173	200 Chi. & N. W.	81

WEDNESDAY, July 14—P. M.

The sealed offers to sell to the Treasury of the United States the $3,000,000 United States 5-20 Bonds ordered to be purchased at noon to-day, were as follows, the price being exclusive of the accumulated Gold Interest on the Bonds since the last Dividend period, which, in the case of the offers accepted, was paid in Gold at the Treasury as a separate transaction:

Jay Cooke & Co.	$3,000,000 at 120.16@120.50
Vermilye & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.45@120.75
Budge, Schiff & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.75@121.05
Marx & Co.	650,000 at 120.38@121.35
Fanshaw & Co.	610,000 at 120.15@120.62
Fisk & Hatch	600,000 at 120.54@120.69
Henry Clews & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.37@120.44
Reid, Leo & Co.	300,000 at 120.39@120.70
Chase & Higginson	140,000 at 120.74@120.84
Heiser & Sons	250,000 at 120.20@120.50
W. T. Hatch & Son	50,000 at 120.75@ —
Frank & Gans	400,000 at 120.71@120.95
Smith, Randolph & Co.	49,000 at 120.10@120.19
Humbert Bros.	35,000 at 120.32@ —
Hatch, Foote & Co.	100,000 at 120.28@ —
Friedman & Solomon	100,000 at 120.30@120.54
Turner Bros.	75,000 at 120.22@120.35
Cone & Stanton	20,000 at 121.50@ —
E. Sweet	100,000 at 120.56@ —
W. H. Whittingham	100,000 at 120.61@ —
R. H. Fisk	100,000 at 120.05@120.06
Total offers	$9,589,000

Out of the foregoing offers the following were accepted by the Treasury for account of the Sinking Fund, subject to the approval of Congress. At the hour of noon, when the awards were made, the market for United States 5-20s, 1865 and 1867, January and July Interest, was 120½ ₱ cent.; the Gold Interest, accumulated since July 1, being worth in Currency about 31-100ths of one ₱ cent. So that the Treasury, besides having the offer of three times the amount wanted—although many of the proposals were out of all reasonable proportion to the market value of the Bonds—is fortunate in securing the whole amount advertised for, without paying for any portion of it more than a small fraction above the rates bid on the Stock Exchange. After the awards were declared, the 5-20s of 1867, January and July interest, advanced to 120⅞@121 ₱ cent. Further purchases of $1,000,000, the regular fortnightly installment for the Sinking Fund, will be made at the Treasury Office at noon to-morrow. And on Wednesday of next week another extra purchase of $3,000,000 will be made.

BONDS PURCHASED FOR UNITED STATES SINKING FUND.

Of Jay Cooke & Co.	$2,069,000 at 120.15@120.38
Of Fanshaw & Co.	330,000 at 120.15@ —
Of Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000 at 120.10@120.19
Of Heiser & Sons	150,000 at 120.20@120.24
Of Turner Bros.	75,000 at 120.22@120.35
Of Verhooven & Co.	50,000 at 120.24@ —
Of Hatch, Foote & Co.	100,000 at 120.28@ —
Of Friedman & Co.	40,000 at 120.30@120.35
Of Humbert Bros.	35,000 at 120.32@ —
Of Marx & Co.	93,000 at 120.32@120.38
Of H. Clews & Co.	13,000 at 120.38@ —
Total	$3,000,000

We notice that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. offered the Treasury the whole amount advertised for to-day, $3,000,000, as they did on Friday last, when a similar amount was advertised for. Their rates were made so very near the market as to secure $4,000,000 out of the six millions awarded.

Some changes have been made by the outside holders of U. S. 5-20s for other descriptions of the Public Funds not embraced in the proposals for purchase for the Sinking Funds, and the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40 bonds, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents. loaned to the Pacific Roads are in good demand. It is probable that the purchases of the Secretary will continue to be restricted to the 5-20s; at least until they reach the par of Gold, when, if he deems it best for the Government, he can elect to pay off the issues of 1862 and 1864, by lot, at par in Gold, as by the terms of all the 5-20 Loans, he has the right to do, after five years from the date of their respective issues.

The Treasury Office paid out $2,128,000 in Currency, on account of United States 5-20s purchased and delivered to-day, and also $651,000 in Gold for July interest on the Public Debt. The Customs receipts in Gold were $329,000.

The Gold Room was comparatively quiet to-day at 137@137¼ ₱ cent. The export demand is not yet sufficient to encourage the belief that the price is likely to be advanced on this account. Thus far, since the first of the present month, the Gold Interest daily disbursed from the Treasury is far ahead of the Customs receipts; but after this week, and throughout the month of August, the Interest payments will be light and the Customs large.

Money was in quick demand at 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest through the forenoon, previous to the large disbursement from the Treasury Office for United States 5-20s. Some few of the Brokers paid 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest to make up their Bank accounts in good season. Two or three of the heavy lenders of last week at the extra *shaves* then current are credited on the Street with having refused to lend their Money at all yesterday, which led to the sudden turn to an active demand at Bank and on other lenders. At the close this Afternoon 7 ₱ cent. Currency was the prevailing rate.

The Stock Exchange, though opening comparatively quiet this morning, became much excited before the close of the day, and speculation was fairly rampant in the New-York Railways and some of the Western lines, and decidedly firm and upward in the Public Funds. The Southern State Bonds were also inclined to better prices, and altogether the market had the appearance of a decided Midsummer upward movement, stimulated by the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund and the continued large appreciation of the Vanderbilt New-York Roads.

In the Railways the special excitement ran on New-York Central up to 107½; on Hudson River to 176@176½; on Hannibal and St. Joseph to 128@130 ₱ cent., and on Toledo and Wabash to 78@79 ₱ cent. The extreme figures were not, in all these instances, supported to the close of the market, but the general feeling at 5:30 P. M. was firm at the following quotations, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	123¾	123¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120¼	120⅞
American Gold Coin	137¼	137⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	55¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	47¾	48¾
Louisiana Levee 6s	66½	66½
New-York Central	202⅝	208¾
Reading Railway	94⅛	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	117½	117½
Northwest Common	81⅛	81
Northwest Preferred	95	95
Michigan Southern	107⅛	107
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153½	151
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¼	108
Pacific Mail Company	86¾	86¾
St. Paul Preferred	87½	88½
St. Paul Common	77½	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	74	77
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32¼
Hudson River	172½	177

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120¼	5-20 reg. 1867	120¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	120¾
5-20 coup., 1862	123¾	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	127⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	122	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	115
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	10-40 reg	110¼
5-20 reg., 1865	122	10-40 coup	110¾
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅛	6s Currency	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1. 1865	120¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	99	Louisiana 6s	69½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	83
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	California 7s	128½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. War Loan	99	Rhode Island 6s	98
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98	Alabama 8s	92½
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	60⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55¾	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102½
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102½
North Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102½
North Car. 6s, n. bds	48	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103
South Car. 6s, n. bds	65¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	99
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	98
Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	89¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c., 1876	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Chatham	156
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	121
Merchants'	127	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	135
America	141	Corn Exchange	133
Phenix	105	Continental	99¼
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	117
Mechanics & Traders'	120	Imp. and Traders'	133
National	110	Park	157
Merchants' Exchange	117	Manuf's and Merchs.	98
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	109
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	104
Ocean	94	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	114	Oriental	150
Pacific	200		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s., r. est.	89	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Morris & Essex 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
H. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869-70	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	87
Harlem, 1st M.	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¼
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	131	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Mich. C. new, 1M. 8s, '82	132½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	93¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	90	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	83¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	84
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93½	Cent. Pac. Bds.	98¼
Han & St. Jo. Grants	106	Rome & W. 1st Bonds.	98
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92
Del. L. & W., 2d M.	94	Western Union Bds.	86½
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82½	Cle., P. & Ast. N. B.	90
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	83	Buff. & Erie new B's.	95
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87½	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	92
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78		

It is stated to-day that the New-York Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company has been discontinued, and all the books and papers, including the transfer register, of the concern, removed to the head office of the Company at Toledo, Ohio; the cause alleged being certain legal proceedings instituted by Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, in the Supreme Court of this City, before Justice BARNARD, enjoining an increase of the Common Stock of the Company, heretofore notified to the New-York Stock Exchange. The act sought to be enjoined in *New-York* is said to have been already consummated in *Ohio*, and the reported arrests of some of the New-York Directors in the last day or two, are understood to be for contempt of Court in removing the books and papers to Toledo.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, and payable on demand. Also, in addition, a scrip dividend of 12½ ₱ cent. to its shareholders.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 9, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"Our Wheat market has been greatly excited during the past week, and higher prices have been touched than have ruled since last Fall, No. 1 having sold as high as $1 40, and No. 2 at $1 36, but the larger portion of the advance has since been lost as rapidly as it was gained. The business has been largely speculative, and the shipping demand has been very much restricted by prices having been kept relatively above all the Eastern markets. Last Saturday No. 2 sold at $1 26; on Tuesday advanced to $1 31½, and by Thursday evening to $1 36; yesterday noon it sold at the last-named figure, but by evening fell to $1 31½, and this morning to $1 30, and operators are now predicting that it will soon go back to $1 25. There is, however, a great deal of confidence in a still higher range before harvest, and there is very little disposition to sell for delivery ahead at any discount on current market. The weather early in the week was cool and cloudy, but has since been more Summer-like, and not much rain has fallen since July came in. It is still too early to form opinions as to the growing crop of Spring Wheat, but at the moment the prospect is encouraging. Rye and Barley are looking finely, but Corn has a very poor chance.

The following vessels have loaded since our last advice: Propeller *City of Detroit*, 21,803 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; schooner *James Platt*, 22,392 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; bark *Maitland*, 17,000 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; schooner *Hattie Wells*, 18,750 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; schooner *King Sisters*, 16,920 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; bark *John Miner*, 19,393 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; schooner *Cuyahoga*, 14,750 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; schooner *Montcalm*, 20,198 bushels Wheat, Buffalo; propeller *City of London*, 13,500 bushels Wheat, Montreal; schooner *Delos De Wolf*, 17,000 bushels Wheat, Oswego; schooner *Norwegian*, 17,000 bushels Wheat, Oswego; schooner *Gerrit Smith*, 15,375 bushels Wheat, Oswego; propeller *Lowell*, 11,900 bushels Wheat, Oswego; bark *British Lion*, 18,000 bushels Wheat, Kingston; propeller *Empire*, 7,000 bushels Wheat, Ogdensburg; schooner *Jane McLeod*, 13,000 bushels Wheat, St. Catherines; total 16 cargoes Wheat. The receipts of Wheat for the week sum up 321,311 bushels, against 50,421 bushels in 1868; the shipments of Wheat for the week sum up 250,748 bushels, against 132,200 bushels in 1868; the stock in store to-day is 430,000 bushels, against 515,000 bushels in 1868. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, in store, $1 34; No. 2 do. $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 25; Rejected, $1 20. Inspector's report for week: 300 cars No. 1; 599 cars No. 2; 82 cars No. 3; Rejected 3."

The Paris papers of July 1 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	June 24. Francs.	July 1. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,320,080,500	1,358,753,300
Bank notes to order	38,521,097	36,388,643
Treasury account	174,485,345	174,353,862
Current accounts	353,372,673	344,869,004
Current branch banks	44,885,389	46,063,514
Dividends payable	605,527	9,874,281
Discounts	9,186,346	685,424
Rediscounted	933,790	991,660
Sundries	7,698,039	7,228,106
Total	2,165,419,235	2,194,878,322
Cash in hand	1,222,489,441	1,204,121,827
Commercial bills overdue	150,432	5,480,698
Commercial not yet due	317,840,242	316,300,910
Commercial branch banks	241,304,624	268,016,532
Advances on bullion	9,740,100	9,230,000
Branch banks	6,624,500	6,702,000
French public securities	13,826,900	13,980,100
Branch banks	6,579,900	6,649,200
On railway shares, &c	39,897,600	40,932,200
By the branch banks	29,686,000	29,932,300
On Credit Foncier	1,011,400	998,200
Branches	1,039,400	1,021,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,627,187	80,627,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,984,042	8,974,942
Expenses of management	2,532,795	15,553
Sundries	10,104,020	28,919,520
Total	2,165,419,235	2,194,878,322

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 30th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,177,705	Increase	£29,898
Public deposits	8,762,376	Increase	1,264,187
Other deposits	19,149,728	Increase	2,176,770
Government securities	14,154,273	Decrease	85,501
Other securities	20,582,209	Increase	4,087,195
Notes unemployed	10,220,870	Decrease	500,840

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,393,105, showing an increase of £712,565; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,780,776, being an increase of £184,816, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,780,776	£22,751,121
Reserve	11,387,671	12,979,636
Notes in circulation	23,393,105	24,771,585
Rate of discount	3½ ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅞	95
French Rentes	70f. 45c.	70f. 82c.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in the undermentioned periods, ended June 30, 1869:

REVENUE FROM	Quarters Ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.	M'ch 31, 1869.	June 30, 1869.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,486,000	5,998,000	5,485,000	5,515,000
Excise	4,184,000	5,431,000	5,990,000	4,971,000
Stamps	2,084,000	2,220,000	2,542,000	2,486,000
Taxes	300,000	1,287,000	431,000	1,430,000
Property tax	1,060,000	2,018,000	3,271,000	2,489,000
Post Office	1,190,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,120,000
Crown lands	73,000	112,000	102,000	74,000
Miscellaneous	740,005	863,995	1,088,888	762,044
Totals	15,119,005	19,079,095	20,109,888	18,847,044
Grand total of year				£73,155,032
Equal at $4 84 to pounds sterling to				$353,070,355
United States Revenues, same year				*$376,896,126

*Fourth quarter partly estimated.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	36	Lard, pkgs.	45
Beeswax, pkgs.	9	Butter, pkgs.	2,485
Cotton, bales	157	Cheese, pkgs.	2,671
Eggs, bbls.	504	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Flour, bbls.	4,294	Hemp, bales	12
Wheat, bushels	174,099	Hops, bales	215
Corn, bushels	23,083	Leather, sides	2,680
Malt, bushels	670	Copper, bbls.	14
Oats, bushels	2,095	Starch, boxes	1,130
Beans, bushels	255	Tobacco, hhds.	494
Spirits Turp., bbls.	288	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	596
Resin, bbls.	2,100	Whisky, bbls.	195
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,858	Wool, bales	1,451
Cut Meats, pkgs.	46		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Dominico*, for Cork—21,810 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Apotheke Diesing*, for Stettin—116,416 gallons Refined Petroleum, 175 bbls. Resin.

By the steamship *Dacian*, for Glasgow—3,140 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 15,174 bushels Wheat, 21,200 ℔s. Bacon, 1,595 boxes Cheese.

By the steamship *Etna*, for Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Flour, 166,506 ℔s. Bacon, 193,822 ℔s. Cheese, 20,320 ℔s. Lard, 13 bbls. Pork, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *H. L. Routh*, for London—259 hhds. Tobacco, 40 hhds. Tobacco Strips, 17 tierces Tobacco, 36,588 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves, 500 bbls. Resin, 40 hhds. Asphaltum.

By the bark *Nellie Chapin*, for Bristol—20,260 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 467 Handspikes, 342 Oars, 62,036 ℔s. Oil Cake.

By the schooner *Royal Arch*, for Alicante—331 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 18,000 Staves.

By the bark *J. L. Theimann*, for Bremen—3,879 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ann & Mary*, for Cork—13,370 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sirius*, for Plymouth—20,645 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Freeman Dennis*, for London—46,309 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *C. F. Eaton*, for Cette, 56,760 Staves.

By the bark *Eintracht*, for Stettin—118,074 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark *Edina*, for Queenstown—12,615 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been in light demand at $7 37½ @$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand and quoted rather stronger in price, though not notably dearer. Sales have been reported of 4,614 bags by the *Emma Sophia*, and 115 bags by the *Contest*, on private terms. Other kinds have been neglected. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¼c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—There has been more activity in the market to-day, and prices have been quoted a fraction higher. The demand from spinners and speculators has been good. There has been no export inquiry of moment. Sales have been reported of 3,480 bales, including 1,484 bales to spinners and 1,996 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, July, on private terms; 100 bales Low Middling, August, at 31c.; 100 bales Low Middling, September, at 31c.; 100 bales Low Middling, October, at 30c.; 200 bales Low Middling, November and December, on private terms; 500 bales Low Middling, December and January, at 26¼c.; 200 bales Low Middling, January, at 26c. ₱ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30½	30½	30¾	31
Low Middling	33¼@½	33½@¾	33¾@34	34@¼
Middling	34¼@½	34½@¾	34¾@35	35@¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,450
Receipts last week	3,914
Receipts preceding week	7,938
Receipts since Jan. 1	236,789
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	561,905
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	170,344
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	354,078
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	17,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	50,000
Estimated stock same time last year	84,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a fair business reported in State and Western Flour since our last, chiefly in the low and medium grades, at about steady prices. The export demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35 @$5 85, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 35@$6 75; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Of the day's sales, 7,500 bbls. were Extras for shipment, part to arrive, at $6 35@$6 85 for Western, and $6 60@$6 80 for State ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 85
Extra State	6 35@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 10@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 15@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 00

Southern Flour continues in request at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 770 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour has been in fair demand at $6 40@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 650 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is less plenty and in good demand at $4 25@$6 60 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cornmeal is in request at $4 40 @$5 for Western, $5 for Fairfax, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 (nominally) for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 380 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite freely purchased for export, particularly No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, and prices of desirable lots have been very well supported, closing rather buoyantly. There has not been much call for Winter Wheat, prices of which have been irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 191,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 31; Red and Amber do., at from $1 50@$1 70, the latter rate for very choice Southern Illinois; No. 1 Spring at $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Spring, (which constituted the bulk of the day's business,) at $1 47@$1 51 for inferior to strictly prime, closing at $1 49@$1 50 for straight Chicago, and $1 50½@$1 51 for Milwaukee; Red, Amber and White Southern, new, at $1 55@$2, and White California, part at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand at former prices, partly on speculative account; but it closes again in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 108,000 bushels at 70c.@95c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 91c.@93c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 94c.@95c. for the best; 95c.@96c. for White; 98c. for Yellow Western; 98c.@$1 for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in fair request at about former prices; poor to good Western at $1 26@$1 28; State, $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales 9,100 bushels, all told. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in limited request and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,500 bushels Western at 81c.@82c., afloat, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,500 bbls. Flour, and 12,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,140 bbls. Flour and 15,174 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 1,000 bbls. Flour and 20,260 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 82,897 bushels Wheat for London; 20,645 bushels Wheat for Plymouth; and 47,795 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 12:

Wheat—L. R. King, Buffalo; S. A. Gilliealil, Buffalo; J. H. Reed, Buffalo; A. N. Pomeroy, Buffalo; Lute Finley, Buffalo; Loirett, Buffalo; D. W. Lamoreaux, Buffalo; Chas. Craig, Buffalo; John R. Fero, Buffalo; G. P. Saunders, Oswego; N. G. Dodge, Oswego; J. C. Churchill, Oswego.

Coal—E. Shoomaker, Watkins.

Oats—Conesa Warter, Montgomery; D. Woods, Buffalo.

Lumber—Tim Low, Buffalo; George Bowley, Oswego; A. P. Birch, Buffalo; John F. Hager, Buffalo; P. Vibbard, Utica; W. H. Bell, Buffalo; Alfred Day, Buffalo; Barrie, Buffalo; Bill Morse, Buffalo.

Ashes—Geo. W. Cramer, Buffalo.

Staves—Jennie Tubbs, Buffalo; C. Myres, Buffalo.

Flour—George W. Bird, Medina; C. Woydell, Rochester.

Corn—Joe E. Barnard, Buffalo; W. C. Jacus, Buffalo.

Oil—Washington, Buffalo.

Pig Iron—J. B. Avrey, Buffalo.

Mixed—H. Alexander, Rome.

The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, covered 30 loads of Lumber, 13 of Wheat, 5 of Corn, 4 each of staves and coal, 3 of Flour, 2 of Salt and 1 each of Oil and Stone. List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 13:

Flour—L. L. Frink, Medina; Nina J. Howe, Oswego; Robert J. Moe, Buffalo.

Lumber—Isaac Wright, Buffalo; Millspring, Buffalo; A. Walrath, Buffalo; Major Anderson, Boonville; Willie, Tonawanda; D. D. Walrath, Boonville; Hudson, Boonville; —— Dingman, Oswego; Sarah, Oswego; R. J. Scott, Oswego; Gallant Hero, Oswego; George D. Little, Tonawanda; W. H. Bennett, Buffalo; E. S. Brooks, Phœnix; Dan Pardee, Oswego; C. F. Wolcott, Buffalo; James R. Wood, Buffalo; Barney Bird, Buffalo; William Hawks, Oswego; Charles Bowley, Oswego; E. Dellahunt, Buffalo; Almeda Anderson, Buffalo; Fred Petrie, Buffalo; D. D. Sears, Rome; Clark Gale, Corning; L. A. Card, Oswego; Amos V. Graves, Oswego; M. R. Brown, Oswego; Sam Scott, Oswego; Captain Trowbridge, Oswego.

Wheat—Nellie and George, Buffalo; Lieutenant-General Grant, Buffalo; Rochester, Buffalo; Jas. H. Baker, Buffalo; Mary Tracy, Buffalo; Clara A. Willett, Buffalo; Edward F. Rice, Buffalo; Thos. Newlove, Buffalo; Geo. W. Hall, Medina; R. S. Kissam, Buffalo; Matt. Rowe, Buffalo; Geo. E. Jennings, Buffalo; Francis Marion, Penn Yan.

Corn—James Peabody, Buffalo; J. J. Perry, Jr., Buffalo; Geo. Traver, Buffalo; G. M. King, Oswego; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego.

Salt—H. M. Baker, Salina; Hank and Jennie, Salina.

Staves—M. W. Evans, Buffalo; Willie J. Clark, Buffalo; Iowa, Buffalo; A. Freeman, Buffalo.

Oil—Eclipse, Buffalo.

Coal—Garwood Lewis, Watkins; Ebro, Buffalo; Wesley Austin, Geneva; H. A. Frink, Buffalo.

Stone—Three Sisters, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues quiet at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is in demand at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 37,435 Hides; sales 54,400 Hides, and 162 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 11,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼@22 ℔s., 22c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 ℔s., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10@11 ℔s., 24c., gold, selected; 4,100 Dry Corrientes, 21@21½ ℔s., 20½c., gold selected; 3,000 Dry Cordova, 21½ ℔s., 19c., gold, selected; 4,200 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry California, to arrive, 24 ℔s., private terms; 6,500 Dry Central American, part to arrive, 18 ℔s., private terms; 1,100 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 ℔s., private terms; 300 Dry Sisal, 20 ℔s., private terms; 800 Dry West India, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 ℔s., private terms; 1,960 Dry Texas, 20@25 ℔s., private terms; 1,300 Dry and Salted Savanilla, 27@30 ℔s., private terms; 1,400 Dry and Salted Matamoras, 25@33 ℔s., private terms; 3,250 Wet Salt Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 49 ℔s., 11½c., gold, selected; 1,100 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 ℔s., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Sisal, 40 ℔s., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Texas, 50@60 ℔s., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 18 ℔s., private terms; 600 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 ℔s., private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 12¼c.@12¾c., currency, selected; 162 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 53 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand is 163,900 Hides, and 50 bales, (same time last year 145,750 Hides and 150 bales,) as follows: 78,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23,500 Dry Montevideo, 8,800 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Central American, 3,200 Dry Bogota, &c., 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 2,500 Dry Bahia, 13,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 13,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,200 Dry Salted Maranham, 2,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 11,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 500 Wet Salted California, 50 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been in demand and firm, including American at 7c.@14c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 251 bales; export clearances, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been held firmly, but has been in light request, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c. ₱ ℔., currency.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "The attendance of buyers since our last report has been good, and we have had a more active business than is usual so near after the Fourth. Prices are without change of moment, and are well sustained. The receipts, though somewhat in excess of those for the corresponding week last year, are light, and there has not been much addition to stocks.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending July 9, were 36,542,000 feet, against 32,230,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 11,296,000 feet against 13,398,000 for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 370,905,000 feet against 401,608,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1, 305,349,000 feet, against 254,798,000 in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending July 12, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	6,749,500 feet.	6,611,700 feet.
Oswego	12,233,900 feet.	9,567,400 feet.
Total	18,983,400 feet.	16,179,100 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of July were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, ℔s.
1869	15,392,400	3,437	5,000	480,000
1868	12,520,000	625	9,122	1,573,600

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 10,686,300 feet were by the Erie, and 4,706,100 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 8 were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, ℔s.
1869	128,438,300	15,415	5,000	3,122,300
1868	139,743,000	13,675	51,095	12,075,000

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

We quote freights as follows. Vessels in good supply:

To New-York, ₱ M.	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 25
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Philadelphia	3 00
To Baltimore	4 50

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for desirable lots, to-day at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 230 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES.—A livelier inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine at from 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon, showing a rather easier market as regards prices. The reported sales have been 385 bbls. against receipts of 288 bbls. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine, or in Tar. Resin has been in moderate request on the basis of $2 30@$2 35, chiefly at $2 30 for strained, ₱ 280 ℔s., with sales reported of 1,300 bbls. The receipts of Resin were 2,100 bbls; export clearances, 675 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 75; Resin at $2 22@$10 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 65c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 46c.@50c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate business has been transacted in Crude in bulk, which has been quoted weaker in price at from 16½c.@17c. ₱ gallon. The reported sales were 2,500 bbls. Barreled Crude has been quiet at about 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude made public here; 390 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances. Refined Oil has been slow of sale and further depressed in both the New-York and Philadelphia markets, on more liberal offerings. Sales were reported here of only 1,500 bbls. Standard White at 31⅜c.@31½c., July delivery, ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia of 4,000 bbls. do., same delivery, at 31⅛c.@31¼c. ₱ gallon, closing in favor of purchasers, who were not disposed to buy freely, particularly for export, unless at reduced figures, which were not acceptable to holders. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,858 bbls., and at Philadelphia 2,870 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 118,074 gallons by the bark *Eintracht*, for Stettin; 116,416 gallons by the bark *Apotheke Diesing*, same port, and 3,879 bbls. by the bark *J. S. Thiermann*, for Bremen. Standard White in cases was quoted at 38c.@38½c., and prime White at 39c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Some job lots Standard White have been placed at the quotations. Empty barrels, for Crude Oil, ranged from $1 80@$2; and for Refined, were generally quoted at $2 10 each. Naphtha has been in more demand at 10c., in barrels, with some negotiations in progress at this rate, and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, though available, at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $32 25@$32 45, chiefly at $32 25 cash, for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $28 25@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 190 packages at 13¾c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for pickled, ₱ ℔. Bacon is slow of sale at former rates. Sales 100 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¼c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been in demand and quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c. for City; 19⅜c.@19½c. for New Steam; 19⅛c.@19¼c. for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller July, at 19½c.; 250 tierces do., buyer August, at 20c.; and 60 kegs Western at 20½c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been moderately active at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 280 bbls.; Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $30@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in more demand at $22@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are quiet at about former quotations.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔.	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ ℔.	29c.@31c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔.	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ ℔.	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔.	24c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ ℔.	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ ℔.	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔.	13c.@14½c.
Factories, common, ₱ ℔.	9c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔.	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔.	14c.@15c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@13c.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with more firmness, on a moderate demand. Sales have been 595 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅝c.@14½c., chiefly at 11⅝c.@12⅛c.; and 1,670 boxes Havana, at from 12⅜c.@13¾c., ₱ ℔. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12⅜c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ₱ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅞c.@13⅜c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12⅝c. ₱ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅜c.@12⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10⅝c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are quite active at firmer prices, ranging from 13⅜c.@15⅜c. ₱ ℔. as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar at 15⅜c.; White, A, at 15⅛c., and Yellow, C, at 14⅝c., cash, ₱ ℔., showing an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔. in the White and Yellow grades since yesterday.

TALLOW, &c.—The export demand for prime stock continues active, and as the available supply has been materially reduced, prices have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 256,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11⅜c.@11⅝c., chiefly at 11⅝c.; also 53,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@20c. and 41,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted firm at $1 04½@$1 05 ₱ gallon; sales, 280 bbls.; receipts, 195 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the market to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,300 boxes Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s., and 105 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, a lot of Wheat, to fill up, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, or 3d. off if to a direct port, and an Italian bark, with 3,200 quarters Wheat at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Copenhagen, a Prussian bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, an Italian brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German brig, from Philadelphia, with 1,900 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. ₱ bbl. to the Adriatic. For Rio, a North German brig, with 1,500 bbls. Flour from Richmond at $1 ₱ bbl., gold.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
GRENADINES, &c.

One of the best assorted stocks in the City closing out at

LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEAUTIFUL FULL CHINTZ FIGURED
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
AT 31 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 62½.

Also,
DRESS GOODS, LACE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND HATS for Ladies' and Children. Sun Hats, $1. Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers; Millinery Trimmings. L. BINNS' Millinery Trimming Store, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Please save this.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN GIRL VS. MOUNTAIN BOY.—UNION COURSE, Long Island. Trotting SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M. Match for $2,000, mile heats, in harness. M. Rodin's b. m. AMERICAN GIRL, S. McLaughlin's b. g. MOUNTAIN BOY. Cars leave South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes during the day for course direct. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—FRIDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Match $1,000, 3 in 5, to harness.
B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
C. Chaplin's br. g. George Palmer.
2:30 train at Hunter's Point to Newtown. Front entrance only. J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HERRICK, CHARLES K. HERRICK and JAMES K. HERRICK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Herrick, one of the firm of W. & C. K. Herrick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1869.

jy8-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy15-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Sir: This is to give you notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of July, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
RAG PICKER OF PARIS and CORSICAN BROTHERS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PROGRESS OF A SCAMP, &c. Leading character by Mr. R. Pateman.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Liberals are organizing throughout Great Britain, and are arranging a series of prodisestablishment meetings to be held immediately at different points.

Further particulars of the riot at Belfast, Ireland, on the 12th, are received. The Orangemen, it is reported, entirely gutted one Catholic school and badly damaged another, and many windows were smashed and property injured by both parties.

At the last session of the Corps Legislatif, when the prorogation was announced, JULES FAVRE rose and protested against the suspension of the sittings as a contradiction of the Emperor's message. The members of the Left cheered him vociferously, but the President administered a chilling rebuke, and declared the session prorogued.

GENERAL.

The President has issued his proclamation ordering the election in Mississippi on the 30th of November, the fourth Tuesday. He submits the test and disfranchising clauses to separate vote.

The Boston Tract Society, at an adjourned meeting yesterday, discussed the propositions to dissolve, divide the assets among the three denominations interested, reunite with the New-York Society, or sustain its present independent position, and finally tabled each one.

The Richmond (Va.) papers report that the Conservative colored men of that city are continually persecuted by the negroes who went with the so-called Radical Party at the recent election. They are hooted at and pelted in the streets; they have been expelled from the benevolent societies, and threatened with excommunication from the churches. Some have been turned out of doors by their families, and others have been warned that they will not be allowed to live long enough to vote the Conservative ticket again. On Sunday last a young colored man who held the State flag at the reception of the Governor elect, was attacked by a crowd of men, and only saved from serious and perhaps fatal injury by the interference of a number of white men; and in the Second African Church several Walker colored men were hissed at their entrance.

The Government has just agreed to pay about $230,000 of Iowa war claims. The whole claim was originally a trifle in excess of $1,000,000, of which about $675,000 has now been paid. The last payment is made under an act passed by Congress at the late session, and was for moneys expended by the State in what is called "frontier defence." The balance of the claim, about $180,000, is not likely to pass the Auditor without further legislation by Congress.

A convict in the Ohio Penitentiary chopped off his right hand just at the wrist, a few days ago, in order to be relieved from work. A short time ago he cut off one of his fingers for the same reason.

At the Baltimore Saengerbund the first prize in the first class of "prize singers" has been awared to the Deutcher Liederkrans, of this City, seventy-four singers, who sang "How Came Love;" and the first in the second class to the Quartet Club, of Hoboken, who sang "The Poet's Grave on the Banks of the Rhine."

Dispatches from San Francisco report that a disease has appeared among the silkworms in the Sacramento Valley, and is reducing their number rapidly. Two of the largest dealers have already lost their first broods of French worms, numbering nearly a million.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and party sailed from San Francisco, yesterday, for Sitka, in the Steamer *Active*.

The strike of the Philadelphia carpetweavers has ended, the employers have acceded to their demands.

One WARREN WARNER, keeper of a "genteel" gambling-house in Cleveland, Ohio, has been convicted of gambling for a living and sentenced to the severest penalty allowed by law: imprisonment in the county jail for six months, to pay a fine of $500, and the costs of the prosecution.

A Boston paper announces that that city has the finest building for business purposes in the world; and that the town has a surprise in store for the people which will eclipse even the Peace Jubilee, and will require two years for its perfection.

A little girl named ANNIE SHERMAN was shot in the back by CHARLES DINGMAN, a special watchman, in Troy, early on Tuesday evening, while at play with two other children in what is known as Warren's Orchard. DINGMAN was arrested, and was followed to the Station-house by a large and excited crowd, who were with difficulty prevented from lynching him. He explained that he went out to shoot a dog which had been troubling him and did not see the children; but the girl stated that one of her mates was knocking apples off the tree, when DINGMAN appeared, shouted at them and fired.

BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, of Springfield, Mass., has just been tried and sentenced to the State Prison for life, for rape on a girl 11 years of age.

Mrs. B. A. ORNSBEE, a widow, was shot dead by a burglar in broad daylight, yesterday morning, at her house, west of Green Mount Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio.

Lloyd's agent at Buenos Ayres reports the following accident on the 24th of May at the *fête* given in commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of freedom: An aeronaut named M. BARAILLE made an ascent in a balloon from the centre of the Plaza. It remained stationary over the city for some time, there being no wind, and on descending fell into the harbor. A number of boats and a small steamer named the *Cavour* put off to the rescue of the aeronaut, who was drowning in his car. By some misfortune, the balloon, in rolling about, came in contact with the funnel of the steamer, and, the gas getting ignited, exploded with terrible force, blowing the crew overboard, as also those in the boats. The steamer was set on fire and sustained much damage. The Buenos Ayres papers state that eight persons were fatally injured, and twenty-five were much burned and injured.

At the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention, held in Harrisburg yesterday, Hon. ASA PACKER was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

Governor GILBERT C. WALKER, of Virginia, who arrived in this City on Tuesday, received his friends at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, and leaves to-day for Binghamton, N. Y., his native place, where he will spend a week or two.

Mail news from Cuba by the arrival of the *Morro Castle* is to July 3. The situation, the official reports of VALMASEDA'S military operations, and the new blockade regulations of DE RODAS, are the principal topics dealt with by our correspondent.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon, and deliberated upon much business of a highly important character. In the course of a discussion as to whether certain steamers from Havana, having no sickness on board, should be allowed to come to the City docks, without passing through the ordeal of a lengthy quarantinage, brought out the statement from Dr. HARRIS that cholera exists in our midst, brought, as he believed, from Cuban ports. Six deaths had occurred within a few days from this cause, and he therefore opposed the proposition to allow any vessel from Cuba to come to the docks until he could be assured that such a proceeding would not jeopardize the public health. The Belt Railroad accidents, and the casualties induced by persons attempting to get on or off horse-cars while they were in motion, were also considered by the Board, but no definite conclusion was reached. An extraordinary session will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with special reference to the cholera and yellow fever.

The Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening, and elected thirty new members, besides adopting resolutions intended to secure the cooperation of the Union men in the district in the coming canvass.

WILLIAM H. HIGGINS was examined before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on a charge of opening a letter addressed to the First National Bank. It appeared in the testimony that the letter was received by the accused from DUDLEY H. CHITTENDEN, who got it from the Post Office by mistake, and that it was open at the time.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on an indictment charging him with killing PATRICK MCCORMACK, at No. 82 Mulberry-street, on the 22d of April last. EMIL BUTTS was tried for the murder of THOMAS HUGHES, but was acquitted, it being shown that the act was committed in self-defence.

EDWARD JEWETT, a carriage painter, residing in New-Haven, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, at No. 153 Sixth-avenue, where he was temporarily stopping, by shooting himself through the head. No cause for the act has been developed.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, who for some days past have been engaged in sifting the financial transactions of money brokers in this City, will to-day announce the result of their labor.

Grammar School No. 37, in Eighty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, held an exhibition in the boys' department, yesterday afternoon, under the superintendence of Mr. WM. A. OWENS, the Principal.

How the Virginia Election is Interpreted.

By the Republican Press generally the result of the Virginia contest is interpreted fairly and practically. There is no disposition to claim it as a mere partisan triumph, and none to concede the pretensions with which in the first instance Northern Democrats attempted to invest it. Mr. FORNEY'S two papers continue their carping criticism, and the sheet which echoes the mortification of Mr. WELLS at Richmond labors hard to misrepresent both the causes and consequences of his defeat. These exceptional grumblers only render more emphatic the congratulations of Republican journals elsewhere, and more significant the meaning they attach to the ratification of the Constitution and the election of Mr. WALKER.

The all-pervading feeling is one of satisfaction and hope. Without pausing to analyze the motives of all who supported the Walker ticket, our Republican contemporaries see in its success the gain of the Administration and of the reconstruction policy with which it is identified. They recognize in the union of influences by which success was achieved the annihilation of the prejudices and passions which have separated white and black, and the strongest assurance of political equality in the future. They are satisfied with the Constitution as adopted, and with the rejection of provisions which would have perpetuated peril and strife. They are convinced that the election was fairly conducted, and that the result expresses the settled desires and purposes of the great majority of the people. Thus applauding both the result and the means by which it was attained, it is not surprising that the mischievous suggestions of those who do not like to confess themselves defeated meet with little favor. It is felt that they who would foster divisions among the supporters of reconstruction in Virginia are as culpable and foolish as the Democrats who pretended to discern a party advantage in an event involving the repudiation of every distinctive principle by which that party is known in the North or West.

This confident estimate of the situation in Virginia has been greatly strengthened by the course of the Governor elect, and the temperate and just tone of the local Press. At Richmond, at Washington, and in New-York—before his constituents amid the excitement of victory, in his interviews with the President and with friends of the Administration—Mr. WALKER has held the same language. He regards his own election, on the platform he occupied, as in effect a triumph for the Grant Administration. He asserts his determination to stand aloof from every influence, personal and political, which may tend adversely to the development of the policy incident to reconstruction. He is resolved to uphold the black man in the exercise of his rights, and to promote harmony and good feeling between the races. The Virginia journals that were most effective in the canvass assume substantially the same position. They insist that old partisan issues shall be discarded, and that the promises implied in the election of Mr. WALKER and the ratification of the Constitution shall be fulfilled by the people. Nowhere do we trace a sign of bad faith, or of any feeling or purpose which the friends of reconstruction should not hail as satisfactory. Everywhere, on the contrary, may be discerned evidences of the complete revolution that has been wrought in the sentiments and temper of Virginians, and of their title to the confidence of the President and Congress.

The Indian Commissions.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER views our Indian prospects, we fear, somewhat over-happily, since to him everything looks *couleur de rose*. There is certainly a wide difference between his cheery assurance that "by patient efforts all the tribes can be civilized" and that "in less than two years we shall have heard the last of 'Indian outrages,'" and the *dictum* of the London *Times* that annihilation is probably the only sort of civilization the Indians can hope for. However, there is this to be said for the former opinion, that Mr. COLYER has just come from visiting thirty-one tribes, more or less hostile, while the *Times* has only observed the sham Indians and sham wigwams they have in London.

The present year in Indian affairs may be called a tentative or experimental one—the testing of the peace policy which the Quaker Commission is especially aiming to enforce, and which is supported so cheerfully by the Administration. Congress, next Winter, will have such an amount and variety of information regarding the actual condition of Indian tribes laid before it, as it has never yet enjoyed. The appointment of the Quakers as Superintendents and Agents in so many instances, was the cause of rousing a general interest in the Indians among that denomination of Christians. Again, the Indian country has been divided into three grand regions, and each of them will be visited very soon by those members of the Indian Commission, who will examine very closely the actual condition of the red men. Mr. COLYER found everything *too* delightful—school-teachers and farming tools in abundance, and "no drunkenness, no violence, no blasphemous word." But what we shall be likely to know from the very great attention given to the Indian problem this Summer is the exact *status* of the Indian and exactly what can be done with him.

From what has been discovered thus far we should say that it is likely that the reservation policy will be recommended more strongly than ever, as the basis of all Indian legislation and action; that the whole treaty system will be abolished, root and branch; that we shall never henceforth make diplomatic negotiations with Indians, as if they were foreign nations; and that certain attempts may be made, whether in connection with Territorial organization or otherwise, to connect them more directly with our republican system of government.

Importance of the Hell Gate Improvements to New-York.

Two contractors are preparing to remove certain dangerous rocks in Hell Gate; General JOHN NEWTON, the Government engineer officer in charge, is preparing to complete the work of opening this important channel at a cost of no less than $8,000,000; the East River association of property-holders has been active in obtaining appropriations to carry on the work; and the Central Park Commissioners, with an eye to the future interests of the City, have planned and are seeking authority to improve Harlem River and extend the avenues of New-York across it and into Westchester County. Here are City, State, National and private interests uniting to perfect an improvement at an immense expense and affecting the future value of all property on the island and the welfare and even the plan and lay of the Metropolis. It would have been deemed madness in any one fifty years ago to have prophecied that New-York would at this time extend to Harlem River. Now there are none so blind as not to see that in fifty years more it will embrace all Westchester County, and that Harlem River will run through its centre. Indeed, if the present fever for consolidation among our neighbors of Hudson County, N. J., lasts a while, the City may contemplate leaping State limits, and extending itself to Newark Bay. But, certainly, if the ratio of increase of the last decade is maintained, New-York will in half a century more embrace the major portion of Westchester County, Harlem River will run through her centre, and Hell Gate will be at the openings of her principal docks. One of the improvements best calculated, therefore, to extend the City northward is the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate channel.

The Sandy Hook entrance is one which, though it may never be any worse than at present, cannot be greatly improved by engineering skill. It is tortuous, shallow and dangerous; the "pocket" formed by the Long Island and New-Jersey shores is one for which sailors have a horror. In other words, the Sandy Hook entrance to New-York Harbor is one which will be readily abandoned as soon as a better one is obtained. Hell Gate has all the advantages of distance, being eighty miles of smooth water shorter than by the "pocket" and Sandy Hook. Its dangerous rocks are not worse than the dangerous shoals of Sandy Hook. Hence, as far as navigation is concerned, it is eminently desirable that Hell Gate channel should be thoroughly improved.

The commercial and industrial advantages to be derived from such an improvement are incalculable. With the whole European carrying trade diverted to this channel, the whole entire property of that part of the island becomes at once increased in value, not merely as dock property, but as sites for commercial houses. The character of Harlem would change at once; residents would not seek to go far above Central Park, and this part of Manhattan would become the place for dwellings, with the Park as its central square. The mouth of Harlem River, improved as it would naturally be under this tendency of trade, would become the centre of foreign trade; and the river itself would soon be an immense basin or a broad canal. Westchester property would of course be increased in value, affected as it would be by these changes. Indeed it is impossible to say to what value property in that region would not be enhanced by the success of General NEWTON.

It is important, therefore, that this work should be urged forward by all parties interested. The shipping, insurance, commercial and real estate interests are involved; the object to be attained is of great importance to the national revenue itself, as it proposes the opening of the best entrance to the largest harbor and richest port in the country; this State and its neighbor, New-Jersey, are deeply interested, since this is practically the only port they have; and the City is deeply concerned, since the failure to accomplish this important work may greatly curtail her future fair proportions. A renewed effort in furtherance of General NEWTON'S work at this time will greatly increase the chances of success.

The New Reformation in Europe.

Two facts are recorded in the cable dispatches of yesterday which very strikingly illustrate the extraordinary magnitude of the religious change which is now passing over the South of Europe, as a similar change passed over the North three centuries ago. Sepulture in the General Cemetery at Madrid has for the first time been accorded to a Protestant, and a Bishop in Austria has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "uttering doctrines subversive of public order." It is only a few years ago that all the efforts of the Protestant Powers were needed to secure common protection for their lives and liberties to the Protestants of Spain; and now, though the bare fact that such an event as the burial of a Protestant on equal terms with Catholics should be thought worthy of mention, shows how intense must have been the bigotry and intolerance which previously held sway, it is a satisfactory proof of the reality of the advance that has been made toward religious freedom. And in Austria, where but recently the *Concordat* was in full force, and where some of the popular rights dearest to humanity and most worth struggling for, were trampled under foot by ecclesiastical arrogance, backed by all the power of the State, we now find that nothing can resist the determination of the people to exercise the full rights of citizens in a free country, irrespective of any authority external to the Constitution which they themselves have shaped. Despite all threats and entreaties, the Empire has refused to succumb to the demands of the Vatican, and the measure subjecting ecclesiastics as well as laymen to the operation of the laws has now been firmly and successfully enforced.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the political changes now impending in Europe, it is manifest that religious movements are in almost every case exercising the predominant influence upon them. Even in England—already once "Reformed"—the question of the day, which forms the battle-ground of Tories and Liberals, is ecclesiastical. In Spain, the very first use which the people have made of the political liberty which they so suddenly acquired was to obtain religious liberty. And in Austria the same thing has occurred, and the first laws passed under the new Constitution were those stigmatized at Rome as "godless," and attempted resistance to which has just involved a rash prelate in so serious trouble. Surely the powers that be at Rome must at last begin to see how impossible it is to maintain their old supremacy in temporal matters, even in the most Catholic countries, or to resist popular demands for religious liberty, especially when they themselves have done their utmost to render the existence of civil liberty incompatible with the maintenance of their religious power.

A Reform in American Diplomacy.

A recent mail from England informs us that Lord CLARENDON is purposing to issue a "Blue Book" for the working classes. This is not entirely a new feature in English diplomacy. The reform in the British civil service has already influenced the diplomatic service, and Great Britain has made as great an advance beyond the United States in the true purpose of the diplomatic corps as she has in the practical use of the Post Office or in competitive examinations.

It is more than two years since the British Foreign Secretary instructed every Minister or important agent of his Government in the principal cities and capitals of Europe and America to reply to an important series of questions, prepared with care, on the principal industrial questions of the day. They were required to report the scope, capital and practical workings of the trades' unions, coöperative associations, industrial partnerships, and the like, among the working classes of their respective countries. What legislation, if any, had been enacted for and against these associations? What, if cooperative societies, their profits were, and if trades' unions, what amount of funds they held? In fine, the questions embraced all topics of interest bearing on the great struggle of the day between capital and labor. They were instructed also to report facts connected with the question of free trade and protection, and similar subjects. The task of replying to these questions faithfully was evidently no sinecure; but in most of the countries, except the United States, where the British Government is represented, it is evident that experts were engaged, or that members of the Embassy undertook to make thorough reports on these important practical points. The result was a "Blue Book" on the subject of coöperation and trades' unions, which contains more valuable information on industrial questions than anywhere else exists. In this volume is to be found, among other important documents, the best exposition yet made of the German coöperative banks, by Mr. MORIER, the English Ambassador at Darmstadt.

Another volume of a similar character has since been issued by the Government, and is of immense value to all intelligent men who desire to understand the tendencies of the age. It is proposed now to bring these somewhat rare and expensive publications within reach of the working classes, and to issue cheap "Blue Books." The forthcoming volume from the British Ambassador in Spain is said to contain the best statement of the causes and working of the Spanish revolution which has yet been made.

Now, we would like to ask why our American *diplomats* cannot be put to some more practical use than they are at present. As every one knows, they are in most European countries purely ornamental, and not very successful even in that direction. Their current business could just as well be transacted by Consuls understanding foreign tongues. As to their services of hospitality to American citizens, the less said about that the better.

But, as a general thing, they are fully competent to collect valuable information. Now, if our Foreign Office had half the practical tone of the British, how much important information might be collected and diffused by these gentlemen. There are innumerable questions in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, social economy and in regard to the conditions of the laboring classes, to which their carefully-prepared answers would be of great value to the whole community. When will Secretary FISH transform our easy-going idlers among the American diplomatic corps to useful practical public servants?

Koopmanshoop's Project.

KOOPMANSHOOP, the coolie contractor, proposes to precipitate the solution of the Chinese problem by a bold stroke; for, whereas hitherto all the coolie laborers for the South have been drawn from California, he proposes to import them directly from China to the Southern plantations in large bodies, letting those now on the Pacific coast remain.

What general policy should be adopted on this question is a matter for grave consideration; but that the Chinese are capable of varied and effective work seems to be conceded on all hands. Senator WADE has attested his surprise at their skill in the manufacture of woolen fabrics. that the Chinese are excellent cooks is familiar experience; their rougher labor in mining and on the Central Pacific Railroad is well known to have been very acceptable and satisfactory; and a late writer says that you may now find them also "in paper and powder mills; in the borax works; in the hop plantations, fruit orchards and vineyards; following the reaping machines on farms, and working the salt-pits on the coast."

Indeed it is the very fact of their versatility, threatening to enter and perhaps control many branches of labor or manufacture, that has caused the restrictive laws to be made against them in California. It is also in this view that the new project of importing them by large quantities into the South becomes a very important one. In that case, though primarily "plantation hands" would be brought over, yet, under the guarantees of good treatment and protection which they would be likely to receive, many skilled artificers might follow—if for nothing else, at least to supply the various communities of their own countrymen with the products of their work. In this way a powerful competition with both the white labor and the freedman labor of the South would be created, and this might in time extend through the country. It is in this view that the deliberations and the measures of the Memphis Convention become not only locally and commercially, but nationally important, and will be watched with great interest.

MINOR TOPICS.

President GRANT has issued a proclamation, which will be found in another column, designating the 30th of next November as the time for the people of Mississippi to vote on the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Jackson in May of last year. It will be seen by the terms of the proclamation, that the disfranchising sections embraced in that Constitution are to be submitted to a separate vote. As in the recent election in Virginia, the freest opportunity will be afforded for the expression of the popular will, and there is no reason to fear that the result will be less favorable to the interests of the country.

Most of the recent horrible cases of murder furnish renewed illustrations of the often-observed fact that "*rum*" is the great ally of murder. In nine cases out of ten, the murderer has previously placed himself under the influence of liquor. Sometimes it is the direct and exclusive stimulator of deeds of murder; and sometimes, the intending criminal, fired by other causes, finds it necessary to resort to it as the only agency capable of bringing him up to the "killing point." But we always expect to find its use associated in some way or other with the perpetration of this, the highest crime known to the law or to morality.

Complaint is made in Brooklyn that the City Park is frequented by card players, gamblers and thieves. Admitting this, it must be allowed that those poor gamblers must feel the great heat as well as others, and wish to enjoy a little fresh air agreeably; and also that, if the thieves are lying in the shade of trees, they cannot be picking pockets or "lifting" things in the city. It is not easy to keep matters in apple-pie order when folk have to do with a city population, who must lounge somewhere, and who, for the rest, can do less mischief in a park than anywhere else.

The fuller accounts we now have by mail of the great California aerial steam carriage give us less ground for believing in its success than we got through the first telegraphic dispatches. We wish well to all discoveries in the direction of aerial navigation; but the history of past attempts prevents us from being very sanguine of success before its demonstration.

The French Emperor, if sincere in putting forward his scheme for liberalizing the Government of France, has a splendid example to follow in his brother-monarch, FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria. But a few years ago, the Austrian Emperor was one of the most despotic of rulers, and his Government was one of the oldest and best established despotisms in Europe. Adversity came, and taught him an invaluable lesson. He began the work of liberalizing and reforming the political institutions of old Austria. Calling VON BEUST to his side, he set about the business of initiating and extending public liberties. Step after step has been taken, from time to time, during the last three years, and so rapid has been the progress of change, that Austria stands to-day in the front rank of the free Governments of the world. The movement has been orderly, systematic, logical; and the result is that the country is now stronger, and in all respects more advantageously situated, than it was under the despotic system. How could NAPOLEON show greater sagacity and wisdom than by following this remarkable example?

Some of the people of Jamaica are desirous of putting their island on the footing of Ireland, and getting rid of the Church established there. Their deputation has addressed Earl GRANVILLE on the subject, who, in reply, said the Government agreed with their views. No doubt Mr. GLADSTONE will arrange the mode of acting on that suggestion, and give them the benefit of the voluntary principle, which will soon have its way everywhere in the Empire, except in England—and there too, "after a time, times and a half."

On the very day that Secretary ROBESON took Mr. BORIE'S place in the Navy Department, we urged him to signalize his advent into office by revoking the order of his predecessor changing the genuine American names of our naval vessels. If he had done so, he would have saved himself the mortification of reading the resolutions just passed on the subject by the Legislature of New-Hampshire. These patriotic legislators say that our present naval nomenclature is "un-American," which is perfectly true. If Secretary ROBESON desires to save himself the trouble of reading similar resolutions passed by the Legislatures of all the States, he will at once revive the names which Mr. BORIE was weak enough to suppress.

"Commodore" MAURY, who attempted to make himself prominent during the rebellion, is now Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. At the Commencement, the other day, he delivered an address before the graduates and cadets,—his theme being the study and progress of science. It was of the ordinary kind of college addresses, neither novel nor profound. It seems that he could not close up, however, without making an attempt to waken the old bitter, rebellious feelings in the minds of the young men, for he exclaimed:

"Are you not heirs of the lost cause, with its noble examples and Christian memories? Its traditions make us very proud. Are you not sons of the Sunny South? Do you not now, in the days of your youth, tread the soil of Virginia, breath her atmosphere, and drink at the fountains from which the bravest of men and the noblest of women have drawn inspiration? In them you have examples of the most heroic fortitude and of the greatest graces that ever arrayed themselves on the side of right. They are trumpet-tongued. Their silent teachings are far more effective with their mute eloquence than my poor powers of speech can make them. Treasure them up. They are a precious legacy—heirlooms of inestimable value in the eyes of every true man among us."

Now the *World*, which publishes this address, says that the Institute before which MAURY delivered it is "not sectional," but that in the catalogue are the "names of students from the Northern and Western States." It would seem, however, that Professors like MAURY are determined to make it sectional—to make its sectionalism the worst kind, the sectionalism of the old and detestable times of slavery and rebellion. Certainly the young men of the North and West are not "heirs of the lost cause," to whom its traditions are a precious legacy, and it was an insult to address them in such language as MAURY used. Why can't these old-time rebels bury their miserable prejudices?

The Premier of Bavaria lately invited the Catholic Governments of Europe to a conference, for the purpose of organizing resistance to the political programme that will probably be adopted by the Ecumenical Council. The Government of Austria, through its Premier, has refused to take part in the Conference. But, while refusing, VON BEUST had a better plan in his head for thwarting the political designs of Rome. He had the plan of enforcing rigidly the terms of the Liberal Constitution and laws lately established in Austria. And the fact that a prominent ecclesiastic (Bishop LINZ) has been arrested, tried, convicted and imprisoned for uttering "doctrines subversive of public order," shows his determination in the premises, and the means he proposes to employ. This is the best way for Austria, or any other country, to repress ecclesiastical domination, and assert the rights of the civil power.

The London *Globe* has an article in support of the Government system of telegraphy, thinking that under it the secrecy of communications can be better guarded than under any private management. It makes an important suggestion, that telegraph clerks should be moved about, at intervals, from station to station, like military officers, in order to counteract any local influences which may lead them to make improper use of what they may learn. But this would require that the clerks should be young men, without families; and the plan might not answer for a great many clerks, who, being heavy men, would not be inclined to fold up their tents like the Arabs and migrate.

It is asserted in several of the English, French and Italian journals that the Republicans of Europe, under the guidance of MAZZINI and others, meant to have revolutionary outbreaks throughout the continent,—all to take place as nearly as possible together, and France to give the key note of insurrection. Circumstances have shown that there was certainly such a wide-spread purpose, but they also show that it was a weak one, and that the peoples of Europe are no longer in "a concatenation accordingly," after the fashion of twenty years ago. Concession has been inaugurated, and is at work everywhere more or less effectively; and LOUIS BLANC, KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, GARIBALDI, are now no more than SCHAMYL or ABDEL KADER.

We notice an item published in all the newspapers to the effect that the Empress EUGENIE will "positively travel" through this country *in cog.* next year. There is no ground for believing that she has any intention of coming here; but it would certainly be a nice preparation for her retaining her *in cog.* to have all the papers announcing it.

The Ohio Democratic Nominations—Mr. Vallandigham's Position.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, July 10.

The Democracy here are divided in denunciation and applause of ROSECRANS. "VALLANDIGHAM is understood to disfavor the renomination, and will remain idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace."—*Dayton Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Democracy here are not divided. "VALLANDIGHAM will remain idle in his cabin," only because he would have done so no matter who had been nominated. Whether ROSECRANS is the best representative of the "new departure," is not the question. It is enough to know that, in the necessary troubling of the waters, he was lifted into the pool. In the casting of lots, the lot fell upon him. As the representative of the living present, he will receive the cordial support of every live Democrat and live man who has sense enough to realize that the world moves. No one is required or expected to give up his opinions or repudiate his position in the past. Agreement upon the questions and policies of the present is all that is needed to bring sensible men together in a common cause.

JOHN SIEBERT, the murderer of JACOB STILLWAGEN, who attempted suicide in the Tombs on Tuesday, was yesterday removed to Sing Sing State Prison, where he is to remain the rest of his natural life. The rumor of his suicidal attempt is not denied.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool July 3, and Queenstown July 4, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later, by two days, than that received by the *City of Boston*.

The *Medical Times & Gazette* says that the public will have seen with satisfaction that her Majesty has been able of late to take a greater share in public ceremonial than has been her wont since the lamented Prince Consort's decease. We are not revealing medical secrets, but simply stating what is well known to all her Majesty's inner circle, that the presence of a crowd or the succession of persons who are presented at Court produces on her nervous system the giddiness and other symptoms common to landsmen at sea. Considering her Majesty's habits of punctuality, and the hard labor and anxiety she has undergone during her happily protracted reign, it cannot be matter of surprise that the nervous system should become fatigued.

"The following expression," says the *France*, "is attributed to M. THIERS. Conversing with one of his colleagues from the Extreme Left—'You call yourselves,' said the old Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, 'the Irreconciliables; well, I shall be an Implacable.' Thus another party may arise in the Chamber."

M. VITALIS, a landed proprietor, who died in April last in the Rue de Varennes, in Paris, has bequeathed a sum of 835,500 francs to the Civil Hospices of the French capital for the purpose of creating an asylum for poor children.

Dr. BEHM, a celebrated German surgeon, had just performed the operation of separating two female children, 5 years of age, who were joined togother in the same manner as the Siamese twins. The German papers state that the operation was attended with perfect success; but one of the patients seems to have died the same day. The survivor was in good health.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Opening of the Legislative Session in France—Press Prosecutions—Spain and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 2, 1869.

The address in which M. ROUHER opened the session of the Corps Legislatif on Monday, puts an end to the speculations created by the Emperor's speech at Chalons. Shortly after the latter was delivered it was defined by a personage high in authority as "a military and not a warlike allocution." The distinction was regarded at the time as a subtle one, and the Imperial visit to Beauvais was looked forward to with anxiety, as it was thought that His Majesty's speech there would throw light on the exact bearing of the rather startling assertion that "the history of French wars was the history of the progress of civilization." The few sentences delivered by the Emperor at that place were as commonplace and insignificant as Imperial prudence could make them, and the public impatience was compelled to await the opening of the Legislative session for the satisfaction of its doubts. Well, we have had something like a specific declaration in the address of M. ROUHER on the opening of the Chamber, and, although it may be variously interpreted, still we learn that the Emperor recognizes that the renewal of its elements was a natural occasion for the nation to manifest its aspirations and its necessities, and that in the session of November "the Government will submit to the appreciation of the public powers the resolutions and the projects which shall have appeared to him the best suited to realize the national wishes."

Where the interests of the Imperial dynasty are so evidently in accordance with a liberal interpretation of this declaration, it would not be fair to cavil at it or to express doubts of its sincerity based upon events that may be prepared in the interval to postpone or avoid the fulfillment of its promises. There are many I know who believe that before the Autumn the country will be placed in a position which will prevent it from exacting all that it now has a right to expect. If the Emperor has any fixed idea of this sort, all I can say, is that he is insane, for a war commenced under such conditions would be a monstrous piece of self-delusion, and would inevitably lead to his dethronement.

The aspect of the Chamber on Monday presented some novel features, one of the most marked of which was the consciousness betrayed by the majority that a term was about to be put to its insolent and unreasoning domination. The Arcadians, with their snubbed chief, Baron JEROME DAVID, whose recent unexplained decoration by the Emperor has been rendered a source of bitter humiliation to him, looked crest fallen and anxious. On the benches of the Opposition where hitherto a few courageous and eloquent defenders of popular rights have sat thinly scattered, there were to be seen smiling and confident the fresh reinforcements which had been sent by the nation to fill up the gaps. The observed of all observers were "the Irreconcilables," GUMBETTA, RASPAIL, JULES FERRY and BANCEL. The three former sat on the third bench from the top of the "mountain," and the latter immediately beneath. There will probably be further additions to this section of the Opposition from the fresh elections, necessitated by the double returns. Four of the Paris Deputies, JULES SIMON, GAMBETTA, BANCEL and PICARD have, as you are aware, been also elected in the provinces. JULES SIMON will elect for Bordeaux and GAMBETTA for Marseilles. They will in all probability be replaced in Paris by candidates of the most advanced opinions, as a sort of defiance to the Administration and the Tribunal by which HENRI DE ROCHEFORT has been deprived of his political rights. The result is not, however so sure for the Radicals in the Third and Fourth Circumscriptions, and therefore there is some doubt as to whether M. BANCEL and M. PICARD will resign their Paris seats in favor of their provincial ones.

In going to and returning from the Chamber M. THIERS received quite an ovation from the crowd assembled in front of the building. On his way back in his carriage with General CHANGARNIER he remarked to the latter with a malicious smile, "How they reverence old age in Paris." M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Chamber, also received an enthusiastic reception from the crowd, his recent dignified letter to the Emperor in connection with Baron JEROME DAVID'S decoration having added to his well-earned popularity.

The question whether the Chamber will confine itself within the limits indicated for it in the speech of M. ROUHER—namely, the verification of powers—seems to be answered by the fact that there is nothing positive in this intimation on the part of the Government. In any case the Opposition are determined to break through any restriction of the sort, if it be attempted to enforce it. Short as the session may be, therefore, it will be full of interest. So many events have occurred recently to render the field of interpellations profitable to the opponents of the Government, that we may expect a lively time of it during the few weeks that are to elapse before the Chamber adjourns.

THE BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

At last I am in a position to inform you that the questions which have occupied the attention of the mixed commission during the past fortnight, and which had promised to raise fresh difficulties, are now in a fair train of settlement. This has been in a great measure brought about by the friendly intervention of the British Government, which has expressed to the Brussels Cabinet the gratification which it would afford it if it would accede to the demands of France, which it declares to be without danger to its interests. Comte DE BEUST has expressed himself in nearly identical terms in a communication to M. FRERE ORBAN. The Belgian Government has, it is stated, returned favorable answers to both their dispatches, so that we may hope to see this troublesome and dangerous question arranged within a brief period.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The German papers are devoting a good deal of attention to the discussion of the questions which they anticipate will be brought before the approaching Ecumenical Council at Rome. Among the most prominent of these are the sup-

pression of confession and the celibacy of the priests. They may rest assured that neither of these questions will be permitted to occupy for a moment the attention of the Council, so fixed is the idea among the Catholic laity, if not among the priests, that these institutions are indispensable elements of their religion and church organization.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The proceedings instituted by the Government against HENRI ROCHEFORT have terminated in his being condemned to three years' imprisonment, 10,000 francs fine and deprivation for three years of his civil rights. This sentence is due to his own imprudence in entering into a written controversy with one of the persons engaged in the introduction of the *Lanterne* into France, and in which he states the amount which he gives to the parties engaged in the traffic. The two retailers of his journal have been condemned —one to a year's imprisonment and 500 francs fine, and the other to a similar fine and six months' incarceration. As ROCHEFORT is out of the country the sentence only affects him by rendering him ineligible to the Chamber, to which he would probably be returned for one of the circumscriptions which becomes vacant through a double election. This is what the Administration aimed at, and it has only succeeded through an unaccountable act of imprudence on the part of ROCHEFORT himself.

In the case of the *Siècle*, the charge being the "excitement to hatred and contempt against the Government," the sentences pronounced are as follows: M. HUSSON, 150 francs fine; M. LIMOUSIN, a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine; M. JOURDAN, two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine; and M. VOISMEUIL, 150 francs fine. By a second judgment the tribunal, for the publication of false news, sentenced HUSSON to a fine of 150 francs, LIMOUSIN to 300 francs fine and a month's imprisonment, and VOISMEUIL to a fine of 300 francs.

The prosecution against the *Opinion National* on the charge of "exciting to hatred and contempt," &c., has also resulted in the conviction of the parties. M. FOURRAY, the manager, has been sentenced to 150 francs fine; M. POULET, the author of the article incriminated, to a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine, and the printer to a fine of 150 francs.

The *Electeur Libre* has come in for its share of penalties for the constructive offence of the circulation of false news. M. CHAPON is sentenced to a fine of 150 francs, M. HERBETTE to a month's imprisonment and 300 francs fine, and M. VALLECE to a fine of 150 francs. All these prosecutions have grown out of the recent disturbances in Paris.

The hearing of the case of the editors and printer of the *Reveil* on similar charges to the above has been postponed for a week; but there is no doubt that they will be found guilty by the tribunal, and sentenced to heavy penalties. There is no truth in the statement that that journal is to be incorporated with the *Rappel*, VICTOR HUGO's paper. The latter paper has again made its appearance. In the Provinces the prosecutions against the Press are being multiplied with fatal zealousness. The impolicy of such proceedings, just as the nation has pronounced at the polls an unequivocal condemnation of them, strikes all the disinterested friends of the Government forcibly. They feel that it is only multiplying the difficulties which are crowding upon the Administration at a time when it needs all its calmness and attention to prepare for the new state of things on which it is entering under the impulse which has been applied to it by the recent elections.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In noticing a dispatch from Washington announcing that the Spanish Minister had notified Secretary FISH that he would demand his passports if an official audience was granted to M. LEMUS, the envoy from the Cuban insurgents, the *Débats* of yesterday says that this would not be a happy inspiration. In its opinion it would be wiser for Spain to give the Government at Washington credit for its good intentions, and not raise difficulties on questions of form. In any case it was not a skillful policy, when Spain had such need of the neutrality of the United States, to make parade of excessive susceptibilities of a nature calculated to imperil the amicable relations of the two Governments. It was not so easy a task for the Cabinet of Washington to prevent fillibustering expeditions, and it was doubtful if it would become less difficult when the Spanish Minister had accomplished his little *coup d'état* and had his passports in his pocket.

This is good advice, but the retention of Cuba is a question of sentiment and national pride with the Spaniards, and it will be difficult to get them to listen to reason in connection with that island. As long as there is a *peseta* in their treasury they will cling to the hope of retaining it, and even when their last man is driven into the sea they will still refuse to acknowledge its independence. The atrocities that will be committed by the Malaga butcher, CABALLERO DE RODAS, will only be so many additional and unnecessary stains cast upon the escutcheon of a country which has already but too many deeds of that kind to answer for.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial Condition of the Kingdom.

From the London Times, July 2.

The revenue returns for the quarter and the year exhibit on the whole favorable features. That buoyancy of the public income which lasted up to the eve of the fatal Friday in May, 1866, has not yet returned, but there are signs that the period of depression is coming to an end. Great enterprises are still in abeyance, but confidence is slowly returning. The ordinary wants of mankind have to be supplied, and trade, under its old conditions of individual enterprise, though not in its joint-stock form, is again active amid the ruins of the past. We must, however, wait probably for several more quarters before we perceive the strength of the country again making light of its burdens. During the two former quarters all that could be said was that the revenue had not been discouraging. It had afforded ground for believing that we had already reached the bottom of Fortune's wheel, and that each new turn was bringing us higher; but the depression was still unmistakable. In the last quarter of last year there had been an improvement on the same period of the preceding year, but this was exclusively in the excise, which showed the large increase of £339,000. The decrease on other heads was £240,000, so that the net increase was under £100,000. At the end of the financial year, which expired on the 31st of March last, there was a falling off in the various branches of the revenue, compared with the preceding year, to the extent of £564,000, chiefly through the failure of the Customs to supply the ordinary amount. The excise, however, again reduced the net decrease on the year to little more than £200,000. The present quarter shows a revival which we hope and believe will be lasting. The Customs produce £5,515,000, as against £5,453,000 in the corresponding quarter last year; the excise is £4,971,000, against £4,857,000. Thus the two great indicators of the national prosperity—the Customs and excise—show a tendency upward, and there is furthermore an increase on every item. The total revenue of the quarter is £18,847,044, against £18,284 003 in the quarter ending June 30, 1868. This does not, indeed, equal the buoyancy of the old days, nor will it permit Mr. LOWE to do other than supplement his financial ingenuity with the utmost carefulness and economy, but it is a decided improvement on recent returns, and gives a fair prospect that he may be able to gratify the nation by such another series of rose-colored Budgets as have immortalized the Chancellorship of Mr. GLADSTONE. On the year there is an increase of rather over three millions. This is made up chiefly by a sum of nearly two millions (£1,930,000) of income tax, aided by £585,000 increase in the excise. Our position at the present time is, on the whole, hopeful. Although vast quantities of artificial capital were destroyed by the panic, and perished, for all mercantile purposes, as much as if the gold which they pretended to represent had been cast into the sea, there is no want of money in the country. The ordinary savings of the nation during three years are in themselves enough to furnish the material for a number of legitimate enterprises, and to remove that weakness and prostration which follow a mercantile collapse.

Meeting of Confederate Bondholders—Cheerful Prospects.

From the Morning Post, July 3.

A meeting of the holders of the 7 per cent. cotton loan, contracted by Messrs. ERLANGER & Co., as agents of the Confederate Government, and issued in London by Messrs. SCHRODER & Co., was held yesterday under the Presidency of Admiral Sir PROVO WALLIS, K. C. B., for the purpose of protesting against that portion of Mr. SUMNER's speech which refers to their interests. The meeting, which was very numerously attended, was convened by the Confederate Cotton Bondholders' Committee, in compliance with a requisition signed by some fifty gentlemen. In opening the proceedings the Chairman stated that the Committee had not been idle, but, on the contrary, as the report issued would have informed the bondholders, its members had been extremely watchful over their interests, and had done everything possible to secure a recognition of their claims by the United States, or at least a hearing before an impartial tribunal. He considered their claims in a better position than they had been for some years past, because the treaty, although not ratified by the United States Senate, contained a provision that they were to be adjudicated upon, and any future treaty must of necessity be founded upon the same basis—a statement which was heartily echoed by the meeting, as was also that of Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, who said the Committee were not fighting the cause of the holders of Confederate bonds alone, but that of the holders of every kind of bonds issued by foreign Governments, arguing that there was no class of foreign bonds on sale in the English market, or held in this country, but that a change of Government might materially affect the interests of the holders. The principle at stake was the inviolability of a contract made by a *de facto* Government in the legitimate exercise of its functions as such. He contended that it had always been the practice, and was an assumed and well-received principle, that a Government should acknowledge the debts contracted by a *de facto* Government which had gone before it; and why the United States should be an exception to the rule he was at a loss to conceive. This opinion, he said, was strengthened by that of the highest legal authority in the country, the present Lord Chancellor, who had most emphatically and distinctly pronounced in favor of the validity of the loans and the claims of the holders of the bonds. He alluded to the actions brought in the English Courts against certain gentlemen supposed to hold property belonging to the late Confederate Government, and remarked that the Committee had watched them carefully, and in every case the reply had been the same. The United States seeks for equity, but it must first practice it. As the United States claimed a large sum on account of the ravages of the *Alabama*, and the loss sustained by American citizens thereby, it was a very grave question, whether, as a set-off of one claim against another was always allowable, the English Government should not possess itself of the whole of the cotton loan and pay the American claims in Confederate bonds. The speaker then proceeded to quote a decision of Lord HATHERLEY in a case recently argued, in which he laid it down as a rule that as a deposing Government succeeded to all the property of the deposed Government, it also inherited all the liabilities and all the contracts which the deposed Government had entered into. The same speaker, in reply to questions, said that all the Southern States would accept and recognize their portion of the loan were it not that they had been expressly prohibited from doing so by the United States, the Government of which had repudiated the obligation without ever having obtained a legal decision in their own law Courts. To his mind it was next to impossible that there could be a stronger or more valid claim upon a Government than that of the cotton bondholders; and in this view the speaker was supported by General HOWARD, who played no unimportant part in the late struggle between the Federals and Confederates. The General said that he had seen the cotton which was hypothecated to the holders of these bonds; that it was put aside in large stores and marked "C. L.," and was ready for delivery whenever the bondholders could go to claim it. So sacred was it held that it remained untouched even when the Confederate soldiers wanted food. The cotton was seized by the American Government, who knew at the time that it was the property of the bondholders. This statement brought up Mr. HEAD, who said he had always felt that the Confederate Government had behaved with perfect honesty, but at the same time deprecated the idea which seemed to hrve got abroad that the money was lent out of sympathy to the Confederate cause. It was no such thing. It was lent by capitalists in this country upon a tangible security. He had locked his bonds up, and intended to keep them until every farthing was paid upon them, as he felt certain that day would come. The people of the North had two great feelings—one was their dislike to pay away money, and the other a deep-rooted hatred against the Confederates; and, as the holders of the cotton loan became to a certain extent identified with both those feelings, it was no wonder that their claims were pooh-poohed for a time. But that they had a sound legal claim against the United States was admitted on all sides, and testimony to its validity was borne by thinking Americans, in support of which assertion he read a quotation from a leading article in a recent number of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which ran thus:

"The final end of the *Alabama* claims, we apprehend, will be a settlement at the cost, practically, of our own Treasury. It occurred to us, soon after the close of the war in 1865, that the Treasury had received quite as much, if not more, money for captured cotton at Savannah, which would ultimately be claimed as British property, if in no other way by counter claim against American property destroyed by the *Alabama*, than the sum total which will be found due to our own merchants for this piracy on the high seas. It will be remembered that the Savannah cotton was all sold in this market for gold, and so conveyed into the Treasury among its miscellaneous receipts. This was done, not because the Treasury then needed the gold—for its sales were to an equal amount at the time—but to provide against the contingency of the future recognition of private foreign claims for any part of the receipts. That such claims have since been made at Washington or filed with the British Government for future international adjustment, there is every reason to believe; and the slow progress made by diplomacy on our side, if not on both sides, in the *Alabama* case until very recently, may be due in part to the circumstance—all the time familiar to Mr. SEWARD—just referred to. We allude to the facts now because a rumor already comes from Washington that the British claims on the United States, of every description or color, growing out of and happening in the course of the war, amount to the fabulous sum of $45,000,000. We have no apprehension that so much as one-fourth of these claims will be adjudicated and allowed by the mixed commission which it is said has been agreed upon between Lord STANLEY and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, but there is a strong probability that a very considerable set-off will be made to our claims for the *Alabama* piracy."

With such testimony as that coming from the other side of the water, and the proof the English Government had given of its determination to provide for the equitable adjustment of all claims, and the tact and energy which the Committee had shown, he was content to leave the matter as it stood for the present, leaving it for development in the womb of time. These sentiments apparently were coincided in by the whole of those present; and the report of the Committee having been formally adopted, the bondholders voted thanks to the Chairman of the day and separated.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company—Facts of the Financial Year.

The adjourned general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held July 2, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, Mr. L. M. RATE in the chair. The report of the directors stated that the accounts to the 30th of April last, being the end of the financial year, showed a balance of £51,562, which, with £2,684 realized by stores on hand, made a disposable sum of £54,245. This sufficed to pay the dividend of eight per cent. on the first and second preference stocks, leaving a balance of £2,893. The receipts from the cable in the early part of the year suffered from the stagnation of trade which prevailed at that time; but later months had considerably improved the average. About £15,000 had been spent on stations and buildings for the accommodation of the staff connected with the working of the cable, both in Ireland and at Heart's Content. That sum would be further increased by about £5,000 when the works were entirely completed. The directors viewed that expenditure as a charge against capital. The capital account to the 30th of April last showed a total expenditure of £1,343,271.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he regretted they could not pay any dividend on the original stock. The expenses and other charges had been entirely paid off, and the account was now for the first time clear. They had paid £7,000, as their portion of patent claims, and they would have to pay £2,500 a year for 10 years to clear them entirely off; £10,300 was the amount of expense incurred by the two companies in repairing the Atlantic cable of 1866, £4,322 had been in suspense account paid by the New-York, &c., Company for messages; the claim was on the American Government, which had been disputed. He thought, however, they would get that amount, and they had paid it. There was an item of £5,149, the moiety of the cost of the third accident to the cable of 1866. Those and other items amounted to £17,541, which, if not so disposed of, would have paid a dividend of three per cent. on the old capital. Since that amount had been paid they had received an account from the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company that £1,300 had been placed to the credit of the Atlantic Company. The current expenses had amounted to £3,219, but they could be reduced in future to about £2,100. The transfers of shares produced about £300 a year, which would go toward the expenses. The £15,000 expended on capital account for buildings, &c., would be provided for by the issue of a certain amount of the unissued debenture stock.

Hon. R. GRIMSTON seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. PEEL and other shareholders took part, in consequence of having no dividend on the original capital.

The Chairman having explained the position of the Company and the advantage of paying off its debts, the report was adopted unanimously.

It was agreed that the uncanceled debentures in the hands of the Company should be used for the purpose of paying charges on capital account, and the directors were also authorized to borrow money on the debentures for that purpose. A dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th of April last was declared on the first and second preference stocks of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was proposed that £2,000 be the remuneration of directors for the past year. Mr. SMITH proposed as an amendment that £1,000 be allowed the directors for the past year, which was carried by 14 against 10. The retiring directors, Mr. J. S. WORTLEY, Hon. R. GRIMSTON and Lord A. HERVEY were then re-elected, and also Mr. BLACKBURN, the retiring auditor.

The proceedings concluded with vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Overend-Gurney Case Discussion in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, July Mr. EYKYN again called attention to the possible breakdown in the prosecution of the Overend-Gurney directors. He dilated on the bad impression which would be produced both at home and abroad if there were a failure of justice; and the magnitude of the case, he asserted, rendered it imperative for the Government to take up the prosecution. Mr. EYKYN proposed to move a resolution to this effect, but the technical rules which govern debates on going into Committee of Supply prevented him doing this after Lord ELCHO's motion had been put.

Mr. FOTHERGILL, a shareholder and a large loser by the company, was decidedly opposed to calling on the country to pay for the prosecution, and Dr. DALRYMPLE, another shareholder, took the same view, and protested against a sensational discussion on the eve of the trial.

Mr. FAWCETT, to give the House an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion even indirectly on the subject, moved an adjournment, insinuating that the Government had manœuvred to create this technical difficulty. He urged that the law officers should undertake the prosecution in the interest of the accused, for no acquittal would be satisfactory if there was not a full inquiry. Adverting to the British Bank case, the £38,000 spent then, he maintained, had produced the most beneficial effects. Mr. MUNDELLA supported this view, and

Mr. BRUCE again explained the reasons which had induced the Government to refuse to conduct the prosecution. Their decision must be guided by some principle more intelligible than the mere amount of money, and there had been many cases before of equal enormity, except as to the number of millions involved, in which the Government had never been asked to prosecute. It was impossible for them to take it up at this advanced stage. If the law officers were to have the conduct of the prosecution, the proceedings should have been put into their hands from the beginning, for it was possible that if all the complicated facts of the case had been laid before an acute public prosecutor he might have decided there was no case for a prosecution. Moreover, he pointed out that the shareholders were not deficient in funds to carry on the prosecution, and if any one was to blame it was Parliament, which had shrunk from applying the remedy of a public prosecutor.

Sir P. O'BRIEN supported the motion, but Mr. GILPIN, on the contrary, protested against the taxes of the country being applied to any such purpose. Mr. S. HILL asserted that there had never been an instance of a prosecution being taken up by the Government at such a late stage, which was confirmed by

The Attorney-General, who added that the parties, if they wished the Government to prosecute, should have laid the facts before the law officers from the commencement, or when the Lord Mayor had sent the case for trial.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON held that it would be a scandal to the country if the prosecution broke down; but Mr. BARNETT, speaking from the same benches, thought that the Government had exercised a wise discretion, and held out some hopes that private means would yet be forthcoming to carry on the prosecution.

Mr. C. BUXTON, on the part of the directors, expressed their regret at the probable failure of the trial, for hitherto they have had no opportunity of offering their defence, which, from his own knowledge, he asserted, would put an entirely different aspect on their conduct. The real responsibility, however, for this failure would not rest on the Government, but on the rich shareholders who had refused to contribute toward it.

Mr. GLADSTONE repeated the arguments of Mr. BRUCE and the Attorney-General in defence of the decision of the Government, and maintained that no case had been made out for departing from the usual course. It was impossible for the law officers to take the matter up in the middle without having had an opportunity of examining into its propriety, or considering whether there was a probability of its success; nor could it be urged that the parties were too poor to bring the accused to justice. Such a departure from the ordinary course could not be justified by a desire to vindicate public morality, because many cases had occurred before of greater enormity in which the aid of the Government had not been invoked. Discussing, lastly, the moral effects of such an interference, M. GLADSTONE took occasion to reprove the over-greedy spirit of the age, and protested with much warmth of indignation against the British tax-payer being invoked for the protection of people who, despising the safe and humble gains of industry, endeavored to grow rich by investing in these hazardous speculations.

Mr. MORRISON, Mr. R. N. FOWLER and Mr. MUNTZ made some remarks, and the motion for adjournment was negatived without a division.

FRANCE.

Reunion at Chalons—The Army Ready for War.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 2.

Marshal BAZAINE accepted three evenings back an invitation from the officers of the Camp of Chalons to one of those social meetings known as *punch*, although the cheer offered to the guests is not restricted to that favorite compound. The place of assembly was the immense *café* called the Pavilion Dreher, which had been decorated for the occasion, with flags and trophies of arms, and the band of the Twenty-eighth Regiment was in attendance. Marshal BAZAINE took his seat, having on his right General FERAY, and on his left General DELIGNY; around the tables were gathered sixteen other General officers, sixty Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, and about 120 Chefs de Bataillon or d'Escadron. After the usual toasts to the Emperor and the Imperial family, General FERAY proposed the health of the Marshal in these terms:

"In the name of all my comrades I drink to you, and thank you for honoring us with your presence to receive our farewell. The corps d'armée which is about to leave Chalons will long preserve a recollection of your command, so able, so energetic and so kind to us all. To these camps of instruction the army comes in time of peace, in order to improve itself in the manœuvres, and maintain its military spirit. Attached unreservedly to the Emperor and to his dynasty, we shall be happy, Monsieur le Maréchal BAZAINE, to march under your orders whenever His Majesty shall appeal to our courage and devotedness. *Vive l'Empereur!*"

The toast was received with prolonged applause, and the Marshal with visible emotion replied:

MY DEAR COMRADES: I am happy to have an opportunity of thanking you for the sympathy and confidence which you have shown me, and which have rendered my command so easy. That reliance on your chiefs is produced by the feeling which animates and unites the entire army, namely, an unalterable devotedness to the Emperor and to his dynasty. Let us then, before separating, join our voices to proclaim our fidelity to our glorious and beloved sovereign, and may Providence long preserve him to our affection, and for the happiness of France!

Those words were followed by enthusiastic shouts of: *"Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!"*

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Earnestness of the Pope—The Pontiff's Health a Possible Cause for Postponement.

Rome (June 25) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

This morning the Pope held a Secret Consistory. His Holiness also proclaimed thirteen Bishops, among whom, in addition to the prelates for vacant dioceses, were Monsignor PAUL BRUNONI, Patriarch of Antioch, and some other Bishops *in partibus*. On the 21st, the anniversary of his coronation, the Holy Father received the Ministers, the high functionaries of state, the Generals of the army, and the foreign Ambassadors, who all presented their congratulations. The Pope is wholly taken up with the subject of the Council, so that he speaks of nothing else, and seems to think of nothing else. He has already struck a medal which is to commemorate the event, and intends to give one to each Bishop. A celebrated physician here recently said the Council presented a great danger to the Holy Father, who, in his present excited state, was not equal to meeting opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether under this apprehension, or on some other ground, influential persons have sought to get the Council postponed till December, 1870, and the Italian journals assert this has been resolved upon. The general uncertainty about it is evidenced in the contracts made with the Bishops who have taken apartments, the terms all requiring the payment of a month's rent in advance, to be forfeited if the Council is postponed. Nevertheless, you may be assured that the Pope, up to this time, remains firm in his determination of holding the Council next December. He is doubtless supported in his purpose by the same disposition in the French Government, which continues to look very favorably on the project. A few days ago the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE had a long interview about it with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and intimated that the Emperor would be represented in the Council by M. BAROCHE.

Attitude of Prussia.

Berlin (June 30) Correspondence Daily News.

The Prussian Government has had the credit of being on particularly friendly terms with the Pope for some time past; but this feeling will certainly not prevent its resisting the resolutions of the Ecumenical Council, in case they should be of such a character as is generally expected. Prussia has far too large a Catholic population to allow of her remaining an indifferent spectator should the Council attempt to tamper with the relations between a Protestant sovereign and his Catholic subjects. The semi-official *North German Gazette* has a short paragraph which clearly points in this direction. It commences with observing that the reason alleged by several Governments for declining the Bavarian proposition for some joint action against the resolutions of the Ecumenical Council, was the uncertainty what these resolutions would be, and the impossibility of choosing their measures beforehand. According to the French papers, it was Count BEUST, more especially, who raised this objection in a dispatch to Count INGELHEIM, the Austrian Minister at Munich. On this the *North German Gazette* remarks that the objection would be plausible if there was not already sufficient evidence as to what the character of the Council and the nature of its resolutions would be, but that the composition of the sub-committees, who will prepare the programme of the proceedings, leaves no doubt on this point. All the leading members of these committees are the most decided and zealous partisans of Ultramontanism, so much so as completely to confirm the opinion that the great object of the Council will be to give additional strength to that system, especially in its relations to the secular power. Under these circumstances it is impossible to blame the various Governments if they already commence their preparations for resisting any such encroachments on the part of the Catholic Church; indeed, their adopting such an attitude may prevent the expected conflict.

WASHINGTON.

The Murder of Senator Adkins in Georgia—Report from General Terry—Official Returns of the Virginia Election—Work of the Indian Bureau—Bogus Revenue Detectives.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14.

The President has received reports from General TERRY, commanding in Georgia, concerning the murder of the late Senator ADKINS, of that State, in May last. The General does not express any opinion himself, but forwards documents and lets them tell their own story. From statements made by the wife and daughters and servants of the murdered man, it appears that a large gang of persons was concerned in the assassination. Five shots were fired at the time of the murder, one by the man who committed it, one by ADKINS at the man when he was running away, and three by confederates evidently as signals. There had been a good deal of effort to get ADKINS into a muss. When at the railway station he and his wife had been insulted, and many insolent and taunting remarks had been made in their hearing, with undoubted purpose to provoke him into drawing his pistol, he studiously kept his temper and declined to be drawn into controversy, and was therefore coolly assassinated when on his way home. He gave the name of his murderer before dying; but the civil authorities neglected to take any steps for his arrest, and it is presumed that he fled the country as soon as he found the military were on his track. The commanding officer at Warrenton gives a number of instances in which the laws have been violated outrageously, the civil authorities being entirely silent, or so lax in their enforcement that nothing comes of the efforts to bring the guilty persons to justice.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The War Department to-day received a letter from General CANBY giving the official returns of the late Virginia election for the cities of Richmond and Norfolk, and forty-one counties. They foot up for WALKER 58,662; WELLS, 54,406; WALKER's majority, so far, 4,256. The vote for Constitution was 106,922, and against, 3,487. The majority thus far against the test oath is about 11,000; against the disfranchisement clause about 12,175. The small vote against the Constitution shows that the utterly impracticable class is not a large one, and this fact is regarded by officials here as full of good promise.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

Minister WASHBURNE has recently written to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for official information as to what was done by Congress at its last session concerning the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. It appears that the agents of this line are in France raising money, and have made certain statements which induced capitalists and others to ask Mr. WASHBURNE what the facts were. Secretary COX was obliged to write him that Congress had neither given aid to the line nor even yet granted it the right of way.

THE LAST INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The two Indian appointments made to day were both of Quakers. These make twenty-one Agents and Superintendents from that class of citizens, and completes the selections. The whole force will soon be on duty in northern and central Superintendencies. All the military appointees but one have been ordered to duty, and he is expected to report here and receive his instructions very soon. The President expresses himself pleased with the way in which things are being managed at the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON SCHOOLS.

The annual report presented at the meeting of the School Trustees last evening, shows that the City of Washington during the year ending the 1st of July, expended $120,314 for school purposes, of which about $61,475 was for teachers' salaries. The Trustees have a balance of $41,648 to their credit, and the estimates for the ensuing year amount to $176,250.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ISAAC N. MORRIS, late Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose report caused so much comment, is out in a long letter, in which he reiterates his former statements concerning the road, and is rather severe on Senator CONKLING and Ex-Senator WADE for their telegrams in praise of its construction and management.

BOGUS REVENUE DETECTIVES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of information that, in various localities, bogus revenue detectives are circulating very extensively, and making sums of money out of small dealers by playing on their fears. Measures will be at once taken to have all such arrested and adequately punished. Genuine detectives of the Department bear credentials showing who and what they are, and dealers who allow themselves to be swindled by impostors would find it cheaper in the end to keep their affairs in such condition that they need not be afraid to exhibit their books to duly-authorized officers of the Government, upon proper proof of their being such.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Tuesday, July 14.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

The cases against EDWARD LYON and MICHAEL WEAVER, on trial at Reading, Penn., have resulted in a verdict for the Government. These were actions against distilleries, and some six thousand barrels of spirits appraised at $34,000. MARTIN BILLMIRE, who was convicted several days ago at Williamsport, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of $1,000. ULMAN, who pleaded guilty, has not yet been sentenced.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstracts of the National Bank reports of the Southern States, showing their conditions on the morning of the 12th of June last, show the following among other items: The Louisiana banks, three in number, belonging to the City of New-Orleans, shows an aggregate of

Resources and liabilities	$4,022,661
Loans and discounts	1,125,210
United States bonds	1,208,000
Specie	72,343
Capital	1,300,000
Profits	182,500
Individual deposits	1,362,393
The aggregate of resources and liabilities of the Alabama banks is	$1,217,720
Loans and discounts	374,978
United States bonds	310,500
Specie	44,294
Capital stock	400,000
Profits	80,975
Deposits	470,914
The Georgia Banks show an aggregate of	$5,730,605
Loans	2,054,377
United States bonds	1,483,500
Specie	32,690
Capital stock	1,600,000
Profits	600,311
Deposits	2,293,695
Aggregate of South Carolina banks	$2,555,470
Loans and discounts	1,121,705
United States bonds	278,000
Specie	14,740
Capital	823,500
Profits	197,127
Deposits	1,285,956

ARREST OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Revenue Bureau is to-day in receipt of intelligence from the Supervisor of Alabama and Mississippi, to the effect that he has arrested Mr. WILLIS, Collector of the Third Mississippi District, his Deputy, Mr. QUAIL, and a distiller. No explanation is given of the reasons for the arrest.

PERSONAL.

Colonel JOSEPH SEGAR, Representative elect to Congress from Virginia at large, arrived here this morning, and will have an interview with the President to-morrow forenoon.

THE GERMAN MAILS.

The Post Department of the North German Confederation, has addressed a communication to our own Post Office Department, dated Berlin, June 20, stating in substance that it is its intention to have all its mail matters to and from the Pacific coast, China and Japan, carried by way of the United States, over the Pacific Railroad, and making inquiries on the subject of such arrangement. No reply has yet been made, but there is no doubt that the response will be satisfactory to the German Post Department. The time of transmission to and from Japan will be shortened ten days over the present system, but there will be very little, if any, appreciable advantage as to the communication between Hong Kong and Germany.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

GEORGE W. MCGILL, one of the counsel for WM. MCGARRAHAN, to-day tendered to Secretary COX $22,210, and made a formal demand in the name of MCGARRAHAN for a patent for the lands in California recently awarded to MCGARRAHAN by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Secretary COX still holds the matter under advisement.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced at the White House this morning:

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to be Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, *vice* James Brooks; James H. Foote, of North Carolina, to be Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C.; Harlan P. Hall, of Minnesota, to be Pension Agent at St. Paul; George T. Gerry, of Nevada, to be Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, to be Agent for the Osage and other Indians of the Heatha Agency, *vice* George C. Snow, suspended; Joel T. Morris, to be Indian Agent for the Pottowottamie Indians in Kansas, *vice* L. A. Palmer suspended; James S. Upton, to be Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman is ordered to duty, under Rear-Admiral Thatcher, at Portsmouth, N. H. Ensign John V. B. Bleecker is ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Paymaster E. C. Doran has been detached from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to settle accounts. He will be relieved by Paymaster R. C. Spalding. Commander T. Scott Fillebrown has been detached from the command of the *Narragansett* and placed on waiting orders.

The following are also detached from the *Narragansett* and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant G. H. Miller, Masters William P. Randall, George B. Livingston and W. C. Gibson, Surgeon A. S. Oberley.

VENEZUELA.

Another Revolution Imminent—The Governor of Zulia in Arms Against the Government—The Cause of the Trouble—The Port of Maracaibo Closed.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Grasmere*, from Maracaibo, we have Venezuelan news to the 24th June.

Another revolution was imminent, PULGAR, the Governor of the State of Zulia, having defied the National Government, which was preparing to vindicate its authority by force of arms. During the administration of President FALCON, the Governor of the State of Zulia, General SUTHERLAND, was allowed to act in perfect independence of the National Government at Caracas, even collecting the Customs dues and appropriating them as he saw fit, and holding possession of the national fortifications at Maracaibo. His successor, PULGAR, wished to play the same part, but the acting President, MONAGAS, had determined to prevent his doing so. Accordingly he had been called upon by the Government at Caracas, to surrender the control of the Custom-house at Maracaibo to the national authorities, and also to give up to the National Government the forts and fortifications at Maracaibo. A satisfactory arrangement was made with regard to the Customs, but on the latter point PULGAR had refused point blank to yield. In consequence of such refusal the Government was preparing to attack PULGAR at Maracaibo, and PULGAR was arming and fortifying with great energy to repel the attack. He had already gathered at Maracaibo a force of at least 4,000 men, and he was pressing into the military service every man capable of bearing arms. Meantime the Government at Caracas had issued a decree declaring the port of Maracaibo closed to foreign commerce; one steamer had already appeared off the port for a short time as if making observations, and it was expected that a regular blockade would shortly be established.

In consequence of the trouble at Maracaibo, business at that place was extremely dull, and it was hardly any better elsewhere, as there was no confidence in the continuance of peace. The country was likewise suffering from a severe drought, no rain, to speak of, having fallen for the last twelve months. There were from 30,000 to 40,000 bags of coffee in the interior, which could not be forwarded to Maracaibo and other shipping ports in consequence of the drying up of the streams over which coffee is transported to market in small boats. Many vessels from Europe and the United States that should have loaded with coffee have been obliged, owing to this state of things, to load with fustic instead.

PARAGUAY.

Freshest Facts from the Seat of War.

The *Buenos Ayres Standard* of the 27th May gives the following review for the British packet: "There is nothing important from the seat of war. The United States Commissioners who crossed the allied lines and passed up to Piribebui with dispatches for General MCMAHON, the American Minister Resident at Paraguay, having remained five days in the mountains, have returned, bringing the news that General MCMAHON will arrive at Luque in a few days, *en route* for Buenos Ayres. There are some rumors of peace being proposed by President LOPEZ, on the basis of the Triple Alliance; but as yet it is but a vague report, nothing authentic being known in the matter, and it is not generally believed in Buenos Ayres. LOPEZ is in the same position as on the leaving of the last mail. The allies have received positive and reliable advices as to the strength and resources of LOPEZ, which inspire the Commander-in-Chief with the firm conviction that within two months after the arrival of the horses now being embarked at all the riverine ports of Buenos Ayres the war will be finally concluded. The show of resistance which LOPEZ makes at the mountain passes amounts to nothing, since, according to the statements of deserters, his whole force at headquarters is but a mere handful of men, and altogether insufficient to make any stand whatever when the allies advance.

THE GREENVILLE MURDER.

Arrest and Confession of John More—His Appeal to the People of the State.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 12, 1869.

The excitement at Greenville, Ill., and vicinity, over the atrocious murder of Mrs. MCADAMS, by JOHN W. MORE, still continues, but it has sensibly decreased since the confession of the miserable criminal. Many threats of lynching have been made, but the better feelings and the law-abiding disposition of the people have prevailed, and justice will be allowed to take its course. The funeral of the victim of lust and murder took place at Dudleyville, about a mile and a half from the scene of the assassination, on Wednesday last, and was attended by people from all parts of the country. The ceremonies were very solemn and impressive, and the scene was affecting beyond description.

MORE was born in the City of New-York, May 4, 1845. His father died when he was very young; his mother came to St. Louis and lived here some time, giving her son kind and religious training. MORE subsequently went to Bond County, Illinois, and has resided there ever since. He has a wife, said to be a noble woman, and one child, a bright little girl.

The following is the prisoner's confession, taken from his own lips:

"On Monday afternoon, July 5, I went to look at my wheat. When I returned I got off my horse at the house of JESSE MCADAMS and went on to the porch, where his wife was. She was alone and washing. I decoyed her into the house by asking some questions about a bureau and some books. I then went up to her and put my arms around her, and tried to violate her person. She resisted. I threw her down, and she struggled so that I released her. I begged her not to tell of it, and offered her money, but she insisted she would, and I left her and went to my house, about one-fourth of a mile east of there; and when I got there sent my wife away, and went and got my clothes and tied them up, and then thought I would leave the country. But after I started, the idea of leaving my wife and child seemed more than I could bear, and I went by Mrs. MCADAMS' house again, to try and persuade her to keep my secret. When I went in at the yard gate she saw me and started to run. I followed after her and begged her not to tell, but she refused, and I found something must be done, and I struck her and began to stab her, and I finally ended by cutting her throat.

I then went home and went for my wife. Went to the wheat field and pulled some shocks of wheat apart and put them together, and pretended to hear her scream, and ran to her assistance. I ran over more to assure myself that she was dead than I did to hide my guilt. I then ran home and told my wife that I had found her murdered, and gave the alarm to the men in the field."

The following is the culprit's appeal, addressed to the people of the State of Illinois:

Know all persons that I, JOHN W. MORE, arrested on suspicion for the murder of Mrs. LOUISA MCADAMS, do this day acknowledge and confess that I did do the horrible deed of which I have been accused; that I hereby make confession to the fact, and pray that no violence will be attempted, but that I may be dealt with according to law. I also desire that all ministers of the Gospel will come and pray for me, and all Christians are requested to come and talk with me. If there is any forgiveness for such an awful crime, I sincerely and earnestly desire it, and shall pray for it.

(Signed) JOHN W. MORE.

The excitement of the people has been very much heightened by the remembrance of an event which occurred during the war, by which another member of the MCADAMS family was killed. S. G. MCADAMS, an uncle of the husband of the murdered woman, was a soldier in the Union army, and while, in December, 1863, he with several others were in pursuit of deserters, many of whom were harbored in Bond County by the enemies of the Government, he was shot and killed. Great excitement followed this event, and a man named SANNER was arrested, tried and acquitted. One week afterward a man on horseback rode into SANNER's yard, called him out of his house and shot him dead. From that day to this the perpetrator of the deed has not been discovered. The occurrences, coming fresh to MCADAMS' friends, have created a high state of feeling, and have had much to do with keeping up the excitement against the prisoner. But good counsels have prevailed, and MCADAMS' advice to do no violence to MORE has been heeded.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, Lord TAUNTON, in the 71st year of his age. Lord TAUNTON was born in London in the year 1798. He was a descendant of an old Huguenot family, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled first in Holland, and subsequently in England. His mother was a daughter of the great commercial house of BARING. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and took honors there in 1820. From 1826 he sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Michaels till 1830, when he was returned for Taunton. He was made a Lord of the Admiralty in 1832; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and a Privy Councilor, in 1835. In 1839 he became Under Secretary for the Colonies; and in the latter end of the same year President of the Board of Trade. He resigned office with the Whig Cabinet in September, 1841. But in July, 1846, with the return of his party, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland; and in July, 1847, once more President of the Board of Trade, going out of office on the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Ministry in February, 1852. In the latter part of 1855 he accepted the seals of the Colonial office, in succession to Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. In 1859 he was raised to the Peerage.

About the time when he entered public life Mr. LABOUCHERE visited this country in company with the Earl of DERBY and Mr. DENISON, Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1857, to study the workings of the republican system. In 1840 he married his cousin, a daughter of Sir THOMAS BARING. She dying in 1850, he espoused a daughter of the late Earl of CARLISLE, thus allying himself with most of the great Whig families.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Speech at the San Francisco Celebration on the Fifth.

At the municipal celebration in San Francisco of the Fourth of July, which took place on Monday, an oration was delivered by HENRY E. HIGHTON, Esq., and at its close the President of the day proposed three cheers for Mr. SEWARD, which were given with a will, amid waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies and swinging of hats by the men. Mr. SEWARD bowed an acknowledgment several times, but the crowd became more and more demonstrative, with cries of "Speech," "Speech," until he rose and came forward. The noise quieted down in a moment, and every ear was ready to catch the words as they fell from the lips of the veteran statesman. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the response which you have the right to expect, you must not hope to find any Fourth of July oration. For many years I have had an excuse for that. I have prepared a Fourth of July oration; I have had it prepared for some time, but the time for its delivery has not yet come. It will come when three Pacific Railroads instead of one stretch their iron rails across this continent; it will come when I see these vast alkali plains between you and the cornfields and prairies of Illinois, or to bound them more accurately, between the Sierras and the Rocky Mountains, covered with trees and vegetation—a vast field for the support of the immense population which is crowding to your shores; it will be when the star of empire which has come this way, toward the land of the setting sun, after the pioneers of California, shall shed its light, north to our boundaries in the Arctic Ocean, and south till its rays mingle with those of the Southern Cross in the tropics. This period I anticipate not to be very distant. I hope all here will live to see it. I hope I will live to see it. I think it is only about seven years away from us now. I think it will have taken place by 1876—the year of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. [Immense applause.]

Mr. SEWARD excused himself from speaking any longer, and sat down amid enthusiastic cheering.

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The City and the State; Necessity for the Reorganization of the Republican Party in the City; the Committee Appointed by the last State Convention—Local Politics—Consolidation of Local Republican Associations—The Virginia Election; The Richmond Press on the Result; Speech of the Governor Elect; Sketch of the successful Candidate; Mr. Daniel's Telegram to the President; Congratulations and Replies—Political Parties in Virginia; The Test Oath—Letter from General Canby—Mississippi; The Radical Republican State Convention and its Platform—South Carolina; The State Taxes and Finances; Letter from Governor Scott—The Ohio Democratic Convention; Speech of the President—The Franchise in Tennessee—General Hancock and the Pennsylvania Elections—Negro Educational Convention—Political Miscellany.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.—Affairs at the National Capital—How the Virginia Election is Regarded by the Administration; Will the New Governor be able to Redeem His Pledges?—The Mississippi Election—Secretary Boutwell's Intentions—The Bounty and Pay of Deserters; An Important Question; Twenty Million Dollars Involved—Miscellaneous Matters.

GENERAL TOPICS.—Hempstead Plains; Purchase of a Romantic Swamp; A "Desert to be Made Glad;" A "Wilderness to Blossom as a Rose;" Interesting Legendary History—Sabbath Observance in New-York and Elsewhere; Report of the New-York Sabbath Committee—The Liquor Law in Massachusetts; Meetings of the Boston Germans; Their Organization; Public Sentiment—American Journalism; The Great Changes Wrought in a Few Years; The Model Newspaper To-day—The Queen and Mr. Peabody—The Execution of Carswell; Charges Against the Sheriff Dismissed.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; The Pip in Fowls; Running into Debt for Land; The Ten-Hour System; Exterminating House Flies; Tin-Lined Lead Pipes; New Seed Cleaner—The Weather and the Crops; Prospects of the Harvest—Making Hay—Mowing Pasture Fields—Facts About Salt—The Humor of Farming—Lime as a Fertilizer—Making Hay Early—Preparing to Save Seeds—The "Westchester" Black-Cap Raspberry—How to Make Spruce Beer—Fattening Swine—Convenient Hay-Slide—Improved Varieties of Wheat—Sticking to the Farm—Good Salt for Butter—Remedy for Striped Bugs—The Fruit-Growers' Club Committee Report.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The English Crops; British Estimate of the Prospects—The British Ministry; Banquet to her Majesty's Cabinet; Remarks of Mr. Gladstone—The English Cotton Bondholders.

SCIENTIFIC.—Full List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad, with minute description of each.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Republican Party in the City and the State—General Hancock and his "Exile"—Proscription Discarded by Southern Republicans—Is Legislative Corruption Spreading?—Minor Topics.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

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"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—KIRKNER.—On Tuesday, July 13, at the residence of Samuel B. Leonard, the bride's brother-in-law, No. 38 Greene-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Geo. T. Seymour, S. PARKER GRAHAM, of Louisville, Ky., to LIZZIE KIRKNER, of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

Flushing, L. I., papers please copy.

SPILLER—WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, WILLIAM H. SPILLER, of Boston, to MATTIE W. WEBB, eldest daughter of John Webb. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, at the residence of her father, John F. Golding, No. 224 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, July 13, of pneumonia, ESTHER M., wife of William Anderson, aged 29 years.

Funeral services this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

CHASE.—On Wednesday, July 14, at Washington Heights, JUMEL, infant son of Nelson and Hattie C. Chase, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 10 East 129th-st., Harlem, on Friday, at 10½ A. M.

DAKIN.—At Chelsea, City of Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 14, 1869, ELIZABETH L., wife of C. P. Dakin, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Grace-st., corner of Bergenwood-av., City of Hudson. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

GASSNER.—On Monday, July 12, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Lewis, at English Neighborhood, Mrs. SUSAN, relict of Daniel Gassner, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., New-York, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the family vault adjoining the Church. Carriages for the conveyance of her children and families will leave the Hoboken side of Barclay-st. Ferry at 11 A. M.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 14, GRANT, only son and youngest child of Gaius W., Jr., and Emma Louise Hubbard, aged 6 months.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Funeral from the house of his parents, No. 97 Eliot-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JAGGAR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 13, HENRY ANTHON, infant son of Rev. Thomas A. and Anna L. Jaggar.

Funeral service at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, July 15, at 11½ o'clock.

KING.—At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, July 13, LAURA B., wife of N. S. King, M. D.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken Friday morning to Carmel, N. Y., for interment.

LANE.—On Tuesday, July 13, CATHARINE C. LANE, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 16, at [illegible] P. M., from her late residence, No. 137 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Her friends, and those of her daughter, Ann W. Cromwell, and of her grandson, William Henry Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday, July 13, ANNIE LEWIS, eldest daughter of the late Elijah Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, A. N. Lewis, Washington Heights, on Thursday, July 15, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited. Hudson River cars leave 30th-st. at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, 152d-st.

LINEN.—JOHN LINEN, aged 70 years, 5 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 431 West 46th-st., on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

MASCORD.—On Tuesday, July 13, HATTIE NESBIT, infant daughter of E. W. and Lizzie Mascord.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her parents, Hart-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MESSENGER.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday morning, July 14, THOMAS, eldest son of Harry Messenger, of Brooklyn, in the 31th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANKIN.—In Sterlingshire, Scotland, on Monday, June 28, ALEXANDER RANKIN, of this City, aged [illegible] years.

READ.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, July 14, FRANK READ, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days, twin son of E. O. and F. H. Read.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 13, HARRY, son of Charles and Henrietta E. Reynolds, aged 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAIT.—On Tuesday morning, July 13, JOHN C. TAIT, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 201 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

SILVER PLATE, BONDS AND VALUABLES received for longer or shorter period by the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 3d-av., corner 7th-st., Opposite Cooper Institute.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARIS FANS, PARIS FANS, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES, just received by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and GEO. C. ALLEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS for making ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.

FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced, so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

THE MOST CONVENIENT METHOD OF USING CARBOLIC ACID is in the form of SOAPS.

For household, toilet and physicians' purposes. Manufactured, with license under letters patent, solely by JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 19? [illegible]

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on THURSDAY, July 15, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. R. JONES, Postmaster.

PRICE OF HAIR-CUTTING REDUCED by the inimitable; styles of hair and whiskers suitable; best work only; studio, No. 286 Broadway; shaving, shampooing, dyeing.

A DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE in the rearing of children of great importance to parents. For information address W. HENRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ONLY THING TO REMOVE OIL, tar, paint, ink, and stains, is the Electric Extractor. Perfectly odorless. For sale by druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS. By B. F. DE COSTA.

"A complete Guide and a charming History." With good engravings and a map. Price, $1 50.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 770 Broadway, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The rain of yesterday prevented the sale, advertised by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., to be made at West Roselle, N. J., from taking place. Early in the morning the rain fell heavily, and the indications were that it would continue all day. It was, therefore, thought advisable not to attempt the trip. By 10 o'clock the weather improved a little, but yet there were no indications that it would clear up. A notice was accordingly posted at the ferry, that in consequence of the storm, the sale would be postponed until Friday, 16th inst., when, if the day is fair, it will be made; if not, it will be again postponed until Tuesday, 20th inst. The interest the public have in this sale is shown by the number who, despite the storm, were on hand ready to take the train. Before 11 o'clock, perhaps three or three hundred and fifty people had made their way down to the ferry ready to go. Such persons are not habitual excursionists nor free-lunchers, but earnest *bona-fide* bidders. It argues well for the property that so many respectable persons should have gathered together on so wretched a day. A goodly number were staid, respectable Germans, people who build and improve, and who are always desirable neighbors. It is to be hoped Friday will prove a clear day. If so, a fine attendence may be expected, and as the property is really desirable, fair prices will undoubtedly be realized. The train starts at 11 o'clock from the foot of Liberty-street. The passes already issued are good. Those who have not yet secured tickets can get them at the auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street, or of other gentlemen whose addresses are given in the advertisement.

The following real estate sale of suburban property took place at Archville, Westchester County, N. Y., two and a half miles above Tarrytown, under the direction of Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL. Only a portion of the property was disposed of on account of the rain. The balance will be sold on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., on the premises.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Mallory & Blackwell. Lots average 25x100 feet.

Broadway, s. e. corner of Requa-st., lot No. 5	$390
Lot No. 6, adjoining, on Broadway	350
Lot No. 7, adjoining, on Broadway	340
Lot No. 8, adjoining, on Broadway	315
Lot No. 9, in rear, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	230
Lot No. 10, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	230
Lot No. 11, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	240
Lot No. 12, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	250
Lot No. 13, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	245
Lot No. 14, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	230
Lot No. 15, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	200
Lot No. 16, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	200
Lot No. 17, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	190
Lot No. 18, adjoining, s. s. Requa-st.	165
Lot No. 4, Broadway, n. e. corner Requa-st.	325
Lot No. 3, Broadway, adjoining	305
Lot No. 2, Broadway, adjoining	305
Lot No. 1, Broadway, adjoining	365
Lot No. 42, n. s. Requa-st., 175 ft. e. of Broadway	245
Lot No. 47, s. s. Union-st., 100 ft. e. of Broadway	210
Lot No. 48, s. s. Union-st., adjoining	210
Lot No. 49, s. s. Union-st., adjoining Broadway	210
Lot No. 50, s. s. Union-st., adjoining Broadway	210

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Elizabeth-st., e. s., lot No. 41, Edward Livingston's map, 20x97	$8,001
Houston-st., s. w. corner of Attorney-st., 20x54 ½ part	10,000
Maiden-lane, No. 153, 20.3x50.6x20x50.1	20,000
Willett-st., No. 36, 22.10x100	6,000
24th-st., n. s., 204.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x98.10	11,000
31st-st., n. s., 47.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x56	1,000
43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x200.10	32,500
49th-st., n. s., 56.2½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9¼x100.5x,24¼x40.6½x18.9x53.11½	15,500
63d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	7,000
126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 109.4x144.6x28.4 x178.8	8,500
4th-av., e. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 19.9x80	20,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 38th-st., 27x100	90,000
7th-av., e. s., 164.7 ft. s. of 14th-st., 16.1x100	20,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x100	11,000
10th-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	nom.
10th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	nom.
11th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Clinton-place, No. 1½, 8 years, per year, $2,000 for the first 5 years, and for the last 3 years	$4,000
Fulton-st., Nos. 73, 75, 77 and 79, 5 years, per year	6,500
Fulton-st., Nos. 73, 75, 77 and 79, 5 years, per year	5,500
Fulton-st., Nos. 73, 75, 77 and 79, 5 years, per year	2,800
Fulton-st., Nos. 77 and 79, 5 years, per year	1,750
Fulton-st., Nos. 77 and 79, 2 years, per year	1,250
West-st., n. e. corner of Beach-st., 1 year, per year	1,600
4th-st., E., No. 529, 3 years, per year	780

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Court-st., e. s., 40.6 ft. n. of Mill-st., 19.6x80 } Hudson-av. and Sands-st., n. e. corner, 42.6x75 }	$29,950
Dikeman-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Dwight-st., 20x100	500
Greene-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	2,500
Kent-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,050
Portland-av., e. s., 338.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 23x100	4,000
Rapelyea-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. e. of Hamilton-av., 18.6 x100	3,000
Schermerhorn-st., No. 58	4,000
Strong-place, e. s., 225 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 17.6x 10x40x48x16.8x98	9,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x100	9,000
Washington-st., w. s., 104.8 ft. s. of Sands-st., 31.4 x100	11,250
North 10th and 2d sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	8,500
17th-st., s. w. s., 75 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 50x100	1,800
Flushing-av., s. s., 27.3 ft. w. of Kent-av., 22.9x 73.5	3,000
Green-av., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Hall-st., 20x100	13,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 16.8 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 16.8 x60	1,200
Hamilton-av., e. s., 235.1 ft. n. of 14th-st., 22x74.5x 26x88.3	4,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 63.1 ft. w. of Navy-st., 20x13x25	nom.
Myrtle-av., s. s., 56.7 ft. w. of Navy-st., 66x10.9x 12.6	nom.
Smith-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100	600
South Carolina-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of John-st., 25x 100	2,825
Throop-av., n. e. s., 40 ft. s. e. of Whipple-st., 20x 71.10	3,000
Union-av. and Eagle-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	9,000
Yates-av. and Ellery-st., n. w. corner, 125x100	4,000
4th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 6th-st., 50x97 } 6th-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100 } 7th-st., n. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 125x100 }	9,000
Lots Nos. 4, 5, block No. 53, Sachman and Barley's map	650

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Washington-av. and Chestnut-st., s. w. cor., 100x80x100x132 } Chestnut-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100x300 } Walnut-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., 210x400 } Walnut and Monroe sts., s. e. cor., 100x110x100 x400x380 } Jefferson-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of plank road, 4 lots. 86 lots, Geo. Nostrand's farm }	$5,800
Walnut-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Washington-av., 100x100	300
Washington-av., w. s., 900 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 100x125 } Washington-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 100x100 }	540

Clarenceville.

Lexington-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Greenwood-av., 50x100	$275

New-Astoria.

2d-av., n. w. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Washington-av., 25 x100	$275

Flushing.

Grove-st., s. s., 185.8 ft. w. of Main-st., 25x100	$600

Newtown.

Lot No. 3, plot No. 1, Bragaw's map, 144x260	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Bergen-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 25x100	$500
Lots Nos. 87, 97 and 451, map of Clarendon, each 25x100	300
Lots Nos. 5, 102, 381 and 697, map of Clarendon, each 25x100	400
Half of lot No. 45, map of Hudson City Land Association, 25x100	325
Lots Nos. 24 and 88, map of Hudson City Land Association, each 49x110	1,200
Warren-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 50x100	650
Lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 16 city map	500
Montgomery-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Colden-st., 152x	6,000
Thorn-st., n. s., adjg. lot No. 21 on map of Johnsville, 25x100	900
Lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, block 8, map of Hudson City Terrace Co., 50x139	1,500
Lot No. 33, block K, adjg. the Reservoir, 25x100, deed September, 1868	300
Lot No. 33, block K, adjg. the Reservoir, 25x100, deed October, 1868	650

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., lots Nos. 37, 38, 39, each 25x 100; Newark-st., s. s., lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, each 25x75; lot No. 44, 16 7-12x75, T. Butt's property	$15,123

Bergen.

Wright-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Broadway, 40x100	$1,120
Washington-place, n. s., 175 ft. e. of Giles-st., 20x 100	645
Bishop-st., s. s., 62 ft. e. of W. T. Frost's line, 20x 100	850

Kearney.

Copper Mines road and Watkins-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	$210
Watkins-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Copper Mines road, 25x100	80

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$100,000.

A valuable property on West-st., near Fulton, now paying a handsome interest on the above amount, will be sold at a great sacrifice; title perfect and terms easy. Apply for particulars at No. 139 West-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 228 East 31st-st.; is in good order. For permits, &c., apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6,500.—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in Orange County, 62½ acres; highly cultivated, fruited and shaded; finely situated, near village and depot. T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, A new cottage and lot, 50x140, pleasantly situated, about two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $3,800. Apply to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale, at New-Providence, N. J., one mile from Morris and Essex Railroad, and near the now-constructing Passaic Valley and Pepack Railroad. This farm of seventy acres possesses eligible building sites, capacious buildings, large gardens, and ice-house filled; terms easy, with immediate possession if desired. Apply to H. F. BARRELL, on the premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FOR SALE—A VERY SNUG COTTAGE house, Swiss style, and ¾ acre of land, with plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; one hour from City via M. & E. R. R.; is near depot, schools, churches; will be sold cheap and liberal terms.
R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ONE SMALL COTTAGE AND ONE large house at the station at Rutherford Park. Apply at Park Land Company's office at the station, or to C. BLACKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Also desirable building plots for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Cornwall-on-Hudson; very desirable in situation and conveniences, with stable. Apply to MEAD & TAFT, at the landing.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS, NO. 26 PINE-ST.

BECAUSE OF THE RAIN,

THE GREAT SALE AT

WEST ROSELLE

IS ADJOURNED TILL

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869,

When, if the day be fair, all the lots will be positively sold, to the highest bidder. Terms—The easiest ever offered at an auction sale.

This will, undoubtedly, be one of the greatest sales of the season, as over 1,200 tickets have been issued. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. The same passes will be received.

For additional passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., and at the store of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 89 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 13 West 17th-st., near 5th-av., all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, clocks and ornaments, china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, all the gas-fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets. Also, an assortment of new seasonable clothing.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 15, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
742 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
3,525 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo bark *Giulia*, from Palermo.

AUCTION NOTICE.—IF YOU WANT A great bargain don't forget the great sale of second-hand carpets, furniture, &c. THIS DAY, rain or shine, at 2 o'clock at No. 444 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE IN English, Latin, French, drawing, music, &c., would form an engagement with a school or family. Address Miss COLBURNE, No. 8 Union-square, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,

NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO STYLISH small horses, five coming six, sound and kind; broke single, double or saddle; suitable for pony phaeton; fast. Inquire of G. W. WRIGHT, No. 35 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, tents, canvas waterproof covers, contractors, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, Government blankets, buggy wagon, CARTER'S, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN horse, 15 hands high; young, stylish and a fast traveler; will be sold at a low price for want of use. Apply to CHAS. E. BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000,**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable,** in **Gold,** in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 flrs. 30 krtzs. each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW

RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS:

$50,000 First Mortgage, Eastern Division.

$50,000 First Mortgage, Western Division.

$50,000 Second Mortgage, Western Division.

For sale at CHEAPER RATES THAN ANY BONDS OF EQUAL VALUE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET. THESE BONDS ARE LIENS ON A COMPLETED ROAD, IN GOOD ORDER, WELL EQUIPPED AND EARNING, MONTHLY, DOUBLE ITS LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors held on the 1st day of June, 1869, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
HENRY GRINNELL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,
ALBERT WARD,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DANIEL G. BACON,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HENRY DAVIS,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
LOTHROP L. STURGES,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
GREENLEAF K. SHERIDAN,
STEPHEN H. CONDICT,
ADDISON F. ROBERTS,
VINCENT TILYOU,
ALLEN F. HAND,
MADISON M. CALEB,
JOHN M. CONWAY,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN F. SLATER,
EGBERT STARR.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, VINCENT TILYOU, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 169 Laws of 1861.
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it.
EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:
$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 803, 804 and 805, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.
The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

$125,000 KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1883.
$90,000 KINGS COUNTY OTHER PURPOSES SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1882.
City of Louisville Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1888, interest payable April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

$1,000.—**WANTED** ONE THOUSAND dollars for eighteen months, for which good security will be given. Address A. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

G. WELD THOMAS, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., Room No. 8, wants Fort Madison Town (Lee County) Iowa Bonds; also Brooklyn City and New-York City Railway stocks and bonds.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	120⅛	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67.	120⅜	120⅝
Coupon, 1881	120⅝	120⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120⅜	120⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¾	122	10-40 Regist'd.	109¾	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅛	123⅜	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅛	121⅜	Gold	137⅛	137¼
5-20 Coupon, '65,	121⅛	121⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅜	120⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS

BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

South Side Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Piedmont Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Investments in above securities at present prices will pay from 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000
PAID IN......$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.
The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.
The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $60,000 of the first mortgage bonds o the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.
Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.
ISAAC H. KNOX, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:
All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:
First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 25th day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.
Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.
Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.
RICHARD STOCKTON, H. S. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.
Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company.
Capital stock, $2,000,000.
The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore.
The whole line is graded and bridged, and the iron is being laid as rapidly as possible, 20 miles of which is already completed.
We have been appointed the agents for the sale of the above-named Bonds. It is with great satisfaction and the utmost confidence we offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security. They being on a road passing through the garden of Illinois, the State well known for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population; also passing through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities.
Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.
The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition of them all is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.
We have personally examined thoroughly the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.
At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, besides the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.
Price, 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge. For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Parties holding certificates in the Bondholders' Association of the above Company are requested to present the same on and after the 10th of July, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, for certificates of stock in the new organization.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.
Capital......$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869......112,054 45
Assets......$312,054 45
Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst.
The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO,
A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.
ALSO,
Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.
A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.
JAS. YEREAME, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL......$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1869......4,243,234 53
LIABILITIES......75,489 33

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL......$500,000 00
SURPLUS......295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS......795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1869......113,990
ASSETS......$313,990
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.
The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of 2½ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ₩ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.
Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 12, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.
E. B. SMITH, Secretary.
Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1869, $223,656. The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend at SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made before Aug. 1 will draw interest from the 1st of August.
WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent., on $5 to $5,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 24TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.
DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of five per. cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.
All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.
All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.
Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Assets......$5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.
All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; also an extra interest at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.
All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. R. NEWHALL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE...............DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 14	Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15	China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin...$130, gold. Second Cabin.........$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....................................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..........July 17	EUROPA..........Aug. 7
BRITANNIA.......July 24	CALEDONIA.......Aug. 14
COLUMBIA.......July 31	CAMBRIA..........Aug. 21

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons..........July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,132 tons..........Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons..........Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........July 29

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER....Saturday, July 17
CORTES....................NELSON...Saturday, July 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., July 11....8 A. M.	Sun., July 11....4:30 P. M.
Mon., July 12....6:30 A. M.	Mon., July 12....10 A. M.
Tues., July 13....7 A. M.	Tues., July 13....11 A. M.
Wed., July 14....7:30 A. M.	Wed., July 14, 11:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 15...8 A. M.	Thurs., July 15...12 M.
Fri., July 16.....9 A. M.	Fri., July 16.........1 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the excursion to Newburg and return 75 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call at 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER wishes engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; no objection to the country; first-class City references. Address Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; leaves her present place on account of the lady going to Europe. Call or address No. 12 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 201 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages $14 per month. To be seen at present employer's, 420 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 581 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON AS cook and laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are fully competent for the positions; no objection to go in the country; the very best City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITuations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; both have the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen for two days, with the best of City references, at No. 348 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as cook in a restaurant or boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry; can give satisfactory references. Address COOK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; very good sewer; can operate on machine; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 (new number) 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as cook; one who understands game, soups and ice-creams, and making butter, if required; prefers the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Divison and Canal sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as a first-class cook and family baker and pastry; no objections to the country if suited; best reference can be given. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; City or country; she is a thorough cook in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation; is a good plain seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for her cook, (Protestant,) laundress and chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 12 Livingston-place, from 9 till 4, as she will be in town only one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; can get good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family, either as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children and sew by hand or machine; has excellent reference. Call or address No. 325 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, either in the City or country; understands all kinds of cooking in general; including pastry and dairy work; can give satisfactory references. Address COOK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid; is competent of either; will be found useful in any other station; if required, undoubted City reference. Call at No. 450 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in china store.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and a chambermaid and waitress, situations together; no objection to the country; both have the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or a first-class boarding-house, in the City, or a few miles in the country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages, $14 per month; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 420 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 458 6th-av., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 323 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would not object to chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at 348 West 25th-st., in candy store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A SITuation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 426 East 15th-st., top floor.

ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS SERvants, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, wanted daily at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.; no charge till suited.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a person who understands his business in all its branches, including the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; also the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and the laying out and planting of new grounds; no objection to any part of the United States, but would prefer the West. Address S. T. ROSS, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, sober, single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; understands gardening; can milk, if required; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; will milk, if required; good City reference. Call on or address for two days, M. C., No. 305 4th-av., in the harness-maker's shop.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an industrious single Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom and experienced driver also; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address W., coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk, and is capable of taking general charge of a small place; can be well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; single; fully understands his business; is sober and honest; would make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has good references. Address J. K. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a respectable single man, who is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of a horse and cow; willing and obliging; best references. Address D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious single man; is a competent driver in City or country; also a good gardener; can take care of a gentleman's place; good City references. Address M. C., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; has the best of City references from the best families in the City; is a Protestant; no objections to the country. Address J.H., Lowden's saddlery, 30 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man in a private family; he understands his business; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 607 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent young man with good City references; is willing to work. Address EDWARD, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; perfectly understands his business; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business; satisfactory referrence given. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; a vegetable gardener; can milk and drive horses; will make himself useful. Address R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN by birth, 33 years of age, is very much in need of some permanent employment; is a good painter and carpenter, also a good scholar; would be useful at any mercantile or mechanical business; good City reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER desires employment, either permanent, or would write up books for parties who might require only casual services. Address W. G. MOTT, Room No. 7, No. 2 Broadway.

POSITION WANTED—AS BUYER FOR a staple dry goods jobbing house, by a man of large experience in this and the European markets; qualifications undoubted. Address B. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. FRANK J. MORRIS and EDWIN K. LINEN become partners thereof from this date. WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Material for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax, Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock, Bag, and Cot Stuff.	No. 14—Ox-hides for Rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Charcoal.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

The following are the classes by their numbers required at the respective Navy-yards:

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th inst.

The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.

The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.

Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope,

"Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,600 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:

"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman as laundress only, in a private family in Pittsfield, Mass.; Protestant preferred. Address D., Box No. 4,422, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY at No. 25 West 39th-st., after 10 o'clock, on Thursday. Girls fond of changing need not apply.

WANTED—AN OFFICE LAD. APPLY AT 11 A. M., to W. A. WOOD, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED; MUST be recommended, and be willing to do housework for a gentleman and a boy. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

FOR NEWPORT.—WANTED, A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; wages $25 per month. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AT NO. 74 (OLD No. 56) 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets; neighborhood pleasant and quiet.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF plain, quiet habits can find a neatly-furnished room; neighborhood very cool. No. 403 5th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. References exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

TO LET—DEPAU-PLACE—FURNISHED rooms, with a French family, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and ladies; accommodation for cooking. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, in a small private family; location pleasant and convenient. Address E. L. A., Station L.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; most desirable part of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, near the principal hotels, $5 to $10 per week. No. 1,168 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board, near the Brevoort, No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., near Park-av.—Well furnished, airy rooms, with private parlor, to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT LAKE GEORGE.—A LADY of experience having taken the pleasant and commodious residence of the late Mr. Dunlop, charmingly situated on the lake, at Bolton, will be ready to receive boarders on the 19th inst. References given. Apply at the Lake, to Mrs. FRAY, on the premises, or address to R. THOMAS, Box No. 1,790 Post Office, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURNISH the best of reference as to honesty and steady habits, will sleep in the house of any family going out of town during the months of July and August, and consider the use of a room and piano sufficient compensation. None but those having a good piano will address F. C., Station B., New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, CONN., among the mountains and pine groves, for overworked clergymen, literary gentlemen and families; perfect quiet and freedom from the restraints of fashionable places; plenty of fresh vegetables, milk and berries. For particulars call on Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, this day, at Lovejoy's Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., for the month of August, for a family consisting of two persons, child and nurse. Address with full particulars, price, &c., F. H. B., Post Office Box No. 2,927, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlott's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

ECHO HOUSE, NORTH CONWAY. N. H.—C. H. WHITTAKER, Proprietor.—Open for permanent and transient boarders; terms moderate; closet to each room. Refers to Francis T. Garretson, Counselor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., New-York, whose family is at the house.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSIsquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings on Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Copy.]

TO MERCHANTS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.—Under a recent order of the Treasury Department, all merchandise shipped to Pacific ports via the Isthmus of Panama will be corded and sealed at the dock of the receiving vessel, on and after the 21st inst.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector.

Information on this subject will be given at the office of the Tenth Division, No. 395 Canal-st., over People's Bank.

L. B. GRIGSBY, Deputy Collector.

TWO DOUBLE GLUET KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A RAFT—FOUND FLOATING DOWN EAST River, Monday, July 12. Apply to Sergeant JOHNSON, Governor's Island boat-house, New-York side.

WANTED—A COPY OF "AUDUBON'S BIRDS," large size; original subscription price $1,000. Address, stating price and full particulars, G. B. G., Box No. 1,072 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM IN GLASGOW OF GOOD position and ample capital are desirous to meet with one in NEW-YORK in a similar position, who would be willing to operate conjointly in importing and exporting PRODUCE for their respective markets. References must be first class. Address Box No. 16 Post Office, Glasgow.

$2,500 CASH WANTED BY A practical mechanic in an exclusive manufacturing business. Profits 300 per cent. Particulars by addressing "MECHANIC," Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating when and where to be seen.

A CASH CAPITAL FROM $300 TO $500 will find a rare chance at No. 155 West Broadway. Cash business by calling from 10 A. M. to 12 M. No risks. Reference required.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octavo pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life," recommended before marriage.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH WEEK.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

THURSDAY, July 15, AND EVERY EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Tenth appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists,

THE LAURI FAMILY.

Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.

GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.

NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.

BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY.

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 15, AT 8.

1. March, Op. 108, (Posthumous.)........Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Egmont"........Beethoven
3. Waltz, "Wiener-Stimmen"........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie "Poliuto"........Donizetti
5. Fackeltanz, No. 3 in C minor........Meyerbeer
6. Cavatina, "Bel Raggio," Solo for Cornet...Rossini

MR. J. LEVY.

7. Polka, "Aurora Ball,"........Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Don Juan"........Mozart
9. Overture, "Stradella,"........Flotow
10. Air Varie "Alexis," Solo for Cornet.....Hartmann

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"........Gung'l
12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"........Sekat

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS

AT THE BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,

Clermont-av., near Myrtle. The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn. Nightly thronged with the elite of the city.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

SOLOS BY EMINENT ARTISTES.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, REFRESHMENTS, &c.

Concert from 8 till 11. Admission 25c.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the "Shepherd's Fold" is hereby called for MONDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M., at No. 3 Bible House. T. A. JAGGAR, President.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.

10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.

3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE. — PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN, AS
MARGARET BOOKLEY,
MARGARET BOOKLEY,
MARGARET BOOKLEY, IN
THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER.

THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING AND

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

DORA at 8 o'clock. BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10.

In consequence of the NIGHTLY SWELLING HOUSES! and the UNUSUAL EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION Bestowed by the Press,

DORA
DORA AND SUSAN
DORA BLACK-EYED SUSAN
SUSAN

Will be repeated nightly until further notice.

LISTEN!

"The sweetest idyl ever presented on the stage."

"The most exquisite gem of art."

"Grace, delicacy and pathos breathe through every line."

"Robson's burlesque a new revelation."

"It combines force with the most exquisite finish."

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE ONLY	G. L. Fox's American	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Pantomime,	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	HICCORY	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	DICCORY DOCK.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	The Matchless	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Clown, G. L. FOX.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Enjoyable Fun.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Mlle. SANGALLI.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Beautiful	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	New Ballets.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	The Sensational	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	KIRALFYS.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Troupe of	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Eleven Dancers.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Mlle. HANIOLA,	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	IMRE and BOLOSSY.	PANTOMIME

MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF E. EDDY. E. EDDY.

Every Evening at 8, Rag Picker of Paris. Rag Picker of Paris. | Every Afternoon at 2, Corsican Brothers. Corsican Brothers.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M. ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN, the greatest Pantomimist in the world. PROGRESS OF A SCAMP, and Mr. PATEMAN'S celebrated MAN MONKEY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED, G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Hogan, Hughes, Dempster, Grier and Rockefeller, with the Excelsior Troupe Every Night.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE PATRIOT CUBANS, ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.

GRAND BALLETS.

NEW CUBAN PLAY.

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG.

FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services.

LA MARSEILLAISE, FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Admission..........$1

Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, $6, $8, $10.

Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 743 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 32 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CITY STREET-CAR CASUALTIES.

Protection of Life and Limb not Provided for by the Car Companies—The Board of Health Arraigning Them.

The frightful loss of lives which has occurred within a few months past at the intersection of the Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, where the Belt Railroad tracks cross those of the Harlem and New-Haven Roads, has induced the Board of Health to investigate the causes, with a view to remedying the evil. Yesterday was the appointed time for the hearing of the matter, and as soon as the Board had opened its session, the investigation was commenced. Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW appeared for the Harlem, Mr. BISHOP for the New-Haven, and Mr. TUCKER for the Belt Railroads.

Mr. DEPEW argued that it was the business of the Belt Road, and not of the others, to take the needed precautions against these accidents. The Belt Road had agreed with the Harlem, in April, 1865, to pay one-half of the expense of maintaining a flagman at the point of danger. A man was therefore employed by the Harlem Company, and was kept there for one year, at the end of which time a bill was rendered, which was dishonored by the other Company. In a note written by the President of the Belt Road, declining to pay the bill, that gentleman stated that he deemed the maintenance of a flagman unnecessary, as another arrangement had been adopted. This arrangement, the President stated in his note, was that every one of the horse-cars, before crossing the intersecting tracks, should be stopped until its conductor had gone upon the other tracks to see that no trains were approaching. This arrangement, Mr. DEPEW said, was still in force, and every accident that had occurred at the point referred to, arose from neglect of the conductors to obey this rule. The expedient is absolutely safe, as one standing upon the Harlem track, or near to it, can see a distance of, at least, one thousand feet each way. If the conductor found the way clear, he signaled the driver to come on, so that no time was lost and no danger was incurred.

Mr. BISHOP, on behalf of the New-Haven Railroad, explained that as his Company does not own the tracks upon which its cars are run, but simply leases the right to run upon them from the Harlem Company, the New-Haven was, therefore, not bound to provide a flagman. He did not appear, he said, to argue that point, but only to assure the Board that he had observed the workings of the Belt Railroad method on the horse roads of Connecticut. Throughout that State, he said, the conductors of horse-cars ascertain by personal observation the safety of crossing the steam-car tracks before doing so, and not an accident has ever occurred. No other precaution was needed, he believed, provided that conductors and drivers of the horse-cars did their duty. Mr. TUCKER, of the Belt Railroad, said that his company had been as careful as possible to avoid accidents, and would always do what it could to that end. The conductor system, he declared, was insufficient to provide against collisions. The approach to the Harlem tracks on both sides was by very steep inclinations, which were exceedingly difficult of ascension by horses drawing a car-load of passengers. To climb these hills takes up so much time that a train might easily reach the point of intersection from even a greater distance than 1,000 feet before the horse-car could reach the other side. What is needed, he insisted, was a competent flagman, continually stationed at the crossing, to warn the drivers of cars of danger. The Harlem and New-Haven trains, he said, are in the habit of running up and down at very high rates of speed, averaging, perhaps, twenty miles an hour.

Commissioner MANIERRE, addressing Mr. DEPEW, asked if there was nothing in the law prohibiting trains from being run, within the City limits, at such high rates of speed, to which Mr. DEPEW made answer that he knew of nothing of the kind.

Mr. BISHOP, again addressing the Board, begged leave to state as a matter of extensive personal experience that more accidents had happened at points where flagmen were employed, than at others where they were not employed. This fact was due to the mistakes made by flagmen in signaling, or the misapprehension of persons who depended upon the signals. This statement, he said, was based upon well-attested facts, and not upon mere speculation.

MR. TUCKER reiterated his views of the case, and urged the Board to compel a rich corporation, as the Harlem Company is, to provide for the safety of the public, as it is bound to do, by the terms of its charter.

All the parties having been heard, a motion to lay the matter upon the table for one week was offered and passed without dissent.

After the Board of Health had listened to the arguments in the matter of the Belt Railroad Company accident, yesterday afternoon, it took up the subject of horse-car accidents occasioned by persons attempting to get on or off the front platforms while the vehicles are in motion. Many of the New-York and Brooklyn companies were represented by one or more of their officers. Mr. RICHARDSON appeared for the Dry Dock Company of this City, and the Atlantic-avenue, East New-York, and Greenwood Company; Mr. DICKINSON represented the Third-avenue Company; Mr. TUCKER the Central Park and North and East River Company; Mr. BUTLER the Sixth-avenue, and Mr. SULLIVAN the Brooklyn Railroad. Each of these gentlemen were heard, in turn, as to their observation of the cause of these accidents, and their views of the best remedy to be adopted.

The representative of the Third-avenue Road stated that, as far as he had seen, quite as many accidents had occurred by falls from the rear as from the front platforms of the cars. Gates he believed to be utterly useless as preventives of accidents, indeed more accidents occurred, as a rule, where gates were used than where none were employed.

Commissioner STONE asked the speaker what was the nature of the accidents occurring at the rear of the cars. Were they not simply bruises, or the fracture of bones by falls from the platform?

Mr. DICKINSON answered affirmatively.

Commissioner STONE said that those were not the particular class of accidents which were under consideration by the Board. The accidents which were now being considered were those where persons fell under the wheels while attempting to enter or leave the cars by getting on the front platforms. The result of this being run over was the most frightful crushing of bones and flesh, and in nearly every case death speedily ensued.

The representative of the Sixth-avenue Company stated that no accidents of this kind occur upon that road. Six or eight years ago, he said, they had placed gates upon the front platforms of their cars to prevent accidents, but it was found, after a fair trial of them, that they did not serve their purpose, and they were accordingly abandoned. Chains were next used, but they failed too, and they in turn were given up. It was found, he said, that when these devices were used, persons were injured by attempting to get on or off while ignorant of the presence of either gate or chain. He had known, also, of a fatal accident happening to a boy who was swinging on one of the chains, and who losing his balance fell beneath the wheels and was crushed to death.

Mr. TUCKER had not had much experience in railroad matters, and was not able, therefore, to offer any practical suggestion on this subject. He could only say that no accident of the kind had ever occurred on his road until last Sunday, when a conductor tripped and fell beneath the forward wheels while attempting to get off the platform.

Mr. SULLIVAN believed that the public would not be any safer with the addition of any device which had yet been brought out. As far as he had seen, but few accidents had occurred in this way, the most of them occurring in the cases of children attempting to cross the track in front of the cars.

A new invention for the prevention of accidents was here brought into the room to be examined by the railroad officials who were present. It consisted of an iron piece, shaped very much like the coulter of a plow, to be placed immediately in front of each forewheel of the car. This, it was claimed by the inventor, would act as perfectly as the "cow-catcher" of a locomotive, in throwing off any object which might fall in its way.

Mr. RICHARDSON carefully examined the piece, and emphatically pronounced it to be a most dangerous device. It was the most infernal machine, he believed, that could be placed on a car. He had seen trials of a similar invention, which only served to catch and retain the object, and crush it most effectually. The most perfect instrument of this kind, he thought, must fail, because of the uneveness of even the best of railroad tracks.

The gentleman representing the Third-avenue Railroad Company agreed most heartily with Mr. RICHARDSON as to the utter worthlessness of this and all similar inventions. He also gave it as the result of his observations that very few passengers are injured by falling beneath the cars, nearly all of the accidents occurring to children who play on the streets. A provision to prevent children from getting on the tracks would be more useful than the platform gate or chain, he thought. Of the few accidents that do occur by falling from the front platform, the larger proportion are in instances of persons endeavoring to get off, and but a small percentage of persons seeking to get on. Use the gates, he said, and the proportion would be reversed. Fewer casualties would take place if passengers would avoid standing on the steps, but this they will not do.

Commissioner STONE asked Mr. RICHARDSON if he did not think that if gates were used, the public would soon learn of the fact, and so not attempt to get on or off the front platforms at night.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that he would be glad to believe that the public could learn anything, but he didn't think they could.

Mr. BUTLER, of the Sixth-avenue Road, here put in a word, saying that the people would not learn. Put up gates or chains, he said, and passengers would jump over them.

Commissioner STONE (interrupting) said—Well, then, make the gate too high for them.

Mr. BUTLER—You couldn't do it. If they found they couldn't jump over, they would climb over, —they used to do that when our company used these barriers.

The Superintendent of the Third-avenue Road stated in answer to an inquiry made by one of the Commissioners that his cars carried 20,000,000 persons every year, and yet, since its organization, only six had been injured by falling from front platforms.

At this point some one introduced a motion to table the subject, temporarily, and it was tabled, no one interposing objection.

PESTILENCE IN THE CITY.

Cholera and Yellow Fever Imported from Cuba—Filthy Streets also Causing Disease.

The small-pox has been almost wholly eradicated from our midst by the efforts of the Board of Health, but scarcely had its strength passed away when other and even more serious scourges made their appearance. As is well known, for several days past vessels have been almost continually arriving from Cuban ports with the yellow fever on board, in its most virulent types. These arrivals of infected ships continue, and will probably be heard of for several weeks. Fortunately the Health authorities took hold of the matter promptly, and by the pursuance of a strict policy at Quarantine, have, thus far, succeeded in shielding the City from the dreadful ravages of "Yellow Jack." Every vessel arriving here is detained in the Lower Bay until thoroughly fumigated, and thus rendered incapable of distributing the infection. Of course, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction exhibited by some of the parties concerned. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, in a letter addressed to Commissioner SWINBURNE, the Health Officer of the port, which was read yesterday before the Board of Health, complained bitterly of the action of Dr. HARRIS in refusing to allow its vessels to approach the docks until a needless quarantinage had been submitted to. The agent declared Dr. HARRIS' allegation that vessels, and not their cargoes or passengers, bore the infection, to be unfounded in fact and unsupported by the testimony of the scientific world. The steamers of that line, he said, were not moored at any dock in Havana, but were anchored at mid-stream, and no communication was allowed with the shore except through the Captain or purser. Besides the ships were always kept clean, and upon arriving here, at this time of year, were thoroughly fumigated. The agent therefore asked that their vessels arriving at this port during one week might be permitted to come to their dock, (Pier No. 4 North River,) on the succeeding Monday, so that they might depart hence, again, on the following Thursday.

Commissioner SWINBURNE supported the petition, believing, as he said, that there was no danger to arise from the proceeding. This line, he said, had never brought the yellow fever to this port, and its vessels, he thought, should be permitted to come up to the City, after being fumigated, if there were no cases of sickness on board.

Dr. HARRIS admitted all that had been claimed by the Company as to the cleanliness of its vessels, and said that he would be perfectly willing to indorse the petition just read, were it not for another serious matter. It was useless to disguise the fact, he said, that several cases of what the attending physicians insisted upon calling genuine cholera, had occurred in New-York within the past few days. These, it was believed by some, originated with the case of the Captain of a vessel recently from Cuba, who died in this City, after a very short illness, of truly defined cholera. Six cases had occurred during the preceding week in New-York, the last one in West Thirty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue, death ensuing in each instance in from twelve to thirteen hours after the first symptoms appeared. These might be severe cases of diarrhœa only, but, on the other hand, they might be cholera, and as long as there was the least reason to fear that they were the latter, and that the infection was brought from the Island of Cuba, he felt that it would be eminently unsafe for vessels from that quarter to be allowed to approach the City docks until they had been thoroughly quarantined. A few hundred or thousand dollars of losses thereby incurred by vessel owners were not for an instant to be weighed against the lives of our people.

Commissioner SWINBURNE said that he did not believe that there was any cholera in the island, as the bills of health from all its ports made no mention of such a thing. He believed that no risk would be incurred by permitting the vessels to come to the docks, after proper fumigation.

Dr. HARRIS said that he did not wish to favor an unreasonable policy, and would readily consent to the petitioner's prayer, if he felt that no danger could arise therefrom. The cases of reputed cholera that have occurred here could be fully investigated, and the truth or falsity of Cuban rumors could be ascertained, he thought, within twenty-four hours, and until that time he trusted that no definite action with regard to these steamers would be taken.

This view of the case seemed to meet with general favor, and the matter was thereupon tabled until this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which time the discussion will be resumed.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in the same connection, offered a recommendation that certain exceedingly filthy spots in the City should be cleansed immediately, and also that they should be swept and limed at least twice every week, in addition to what the Street Contractor might do, which, judging by the past, will be precious little.

The following are the streets named by Dr. HARRIS: Washington-street, from the Battery to Duane-street; Morris-street, entire length; Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Warren-street; Rector-street, Carlisle-street and Thomas-street, entire lengths; Albany-street, from Trinity-place to the North River; West-street, from Liberty to Fulton streets; Fulton-street, from Greenwich-street to North River; Vesey-street, from Greenwich-street to the North River; Park-place and Robinson-street, from West-street to Broadway; Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street; Jay-street, from Hudson-street to the North River; Beach-street, from Hudson-street to the North River; Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts and Canal streets, from Hudson-street to the North River; King-street, from Varick-street to the North River; West Houston-street, from Macdougal-street to the North River; West Broadway, from North Moore-street to Canal-street; York-street, entire length; Cherry-street, from Franklin-square to Pike-street; Hamilton-street, entire length; Division-street, from Chatham to Grand street; Pearl-street, entire length; Worth-street, entire length; Leonard-street, from Church to Baxter street; Crosby-street, from Howard to Bleecker; Mulberry, Mott and Elizabeth streets, the entire length; Bayard-street, from Baxter to Division street; Chrystie-street, entire length; Broome-street, from Bowery to Ludlow-street; Norfolk-street, entire length; Suffolk-street, from Division to Delancey street; Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, Jefferson, Montgomery, Scammel and Jackson streets, entire length; Third and Fourth streets, from First-avenue to Avenue B; Fifth-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue B; Eighth and Ninth streets, from Avenue B to Avenue D; Eleventh-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue D; Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, from First-avenue to Avenue C; Fifteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B; Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue C; Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B: Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, whole length; First-avenue, from Fifteenth to Thirty-seventh street; Thirty-seventh-street, from First to Second avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, from First to Third avenue; Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, from Seventh-avenue to the North River; Twenty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth and Tenth to Eleventh avenue; Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from Sixth to Eighth avenue; Thirty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Eleventh avenue; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, from Eighth to Twelfth avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue; Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Lexington avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, First to Third avenue; Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-fifth street; Eighty-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue; One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from First to Third-avenue.

Upon motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, it was resolved to spend $600 in this work during the present week.

Burglary in the Bowery—A House Leisurely Rifled of Property Worth $2,000.

Some time during Monday night the Masonic lodge-room, corner of Bowery and Bleecker-street, was entered by burglars, who were left so entirely unmolested that they appear to have had time to search the premises thoroughly, and make a selection of booty at their leisure. When the room was entered by the proper custodian on the next morning everything was found in the utmost disorder, and the safe especially showed marks of the patience with which they had worked. Bringing beds from an adjoining store-room to deaden the noise, they had forced off the front plate by dint of hard blows with a hammer, and had then blown it open with gunpowder. They were rewarded by securing the presentation jewels of Neptune Lodge, and from a closet they obtained all the jewels of Ionic, Neptune, Humboldt, Keystone, La Clemante, Anite Cosmopolite, Columbia and Charter Oak Lodges and Commandry No. 1. They also opened several rooms on the floors beneath the lodge-room, where they opened trunks and ransacked closets, obtaining clothing and silver ware worth $900, making the total proceeds of their night's work about $2,000. With all this plunder they escaped from the building, singularly enough, unnoticed by the Police and as they can easily alter the jewels past recognition before attempting to dispose of them, there is considerable doubt whether the detectives of this City will ever get track of them. Police Captain WALSH, within whose dominions this bold and successful crime was perpetrated, adhering to the custom of the Police Department, did not mention the fact of the burglary upon his return to headquarters, so that the fact of this new addition to the list of great crimes reaches the public without any agency of the Central Police Office. It is presumed, however, that the Police will use all due diligence to discover the burglars who entered a building in so public a way as through the sidewalk grating, and evidently spent the greater part of the night in ransacking the premises.

GOVERNOR WALKER, OF VIRGINIA.

What He Says About the Recent Election—He Regards it as an Administration Triumph.

The newly-elected Governor of Virginia, GILBERT C. WALKER, who arrived in this City Tuesday, and leaves to-day for Binghamton, N. Y., his native place, where he intends to spend eight or ten days, told our reporter, who visited him yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, that there was hardly a word of truth in the report of an interview with him published in the *Herald* yesterday. He said that the editorials in the TIMES expressed very correctly and fully his views of the issues in the late canvass in Virginia and of the results of the election. He was sorry that some of the Republican journals had expressed different views. He regarded his triumph in Virginia as the triumph of the National Administration, and was fully with General GRANT and in accord with his Administration in regard to every question of public policy upon which action thus far had been taken. General GRANT was regarded in Virginia by the men who had carried the late election with reverence and affection as the man who had made it possible for them to triumph. A new departure had been taken in political affairs in this election in Virginia. If General GRANT recognized it, as he believed he would, and placed himself squarely with the people of Virginia in this movement, there would be no bounds to his popularity among them. Any man who took advantage of the tide of this new departure would be carried to the highest honors. Governor WALKER said that he had not sought the position to which he had been elected and accepted it at some loss to himself. He was engaged in the banking business in Norfolk when called upon to act as the standard bearer of his party. In the late contest the people of Virginia had thrown off their apathy and come forward almost *en masse* to cast their votes at the election. Those who had not voted at all had forfeited the respect of everybody, and even those who had come in at the eleventh hour would meet a different fate from that of the eleventh-hour penitents in the Scripture—they would not be forgiven. The real issue at the election was with regard to disfranchisement and the test-oath. Universal suffrage and the propriety of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment were conceded by both parties. Those white men from the North who had gone down to Virginia to serve their own ends had, in order to compass them, worked upon the feelings of the ignorant negroes and instructed them according to their own views. Many of the negroes had voted for him, and two had been elected to office by his constituents. The white men of Virginia had naturally objected at first to being ruled by the class which they had regarded as servile, but they were willing to give them the right to vote, so that they had the right themselves. They had no bitter feeling against the negroes, and would not refuse to employ them because of their action in the recent election, but would endeavor to show them that the calumnies that had been uttered against them were false. The colored men who declared that they would vote for him had been threatened with violence by the Wells party. Many however, did vote for him. A negro club was formed in Norfolk, where he dwelt, but was threatened with violence, and its members were compelled to carry arms to protect themselves when they paraded. After the election was over, when he went to Richmond, Governor WALKER said he was received with remarkable enthusiasm. He did not regard this as a personal expression of feeling toward him, but thought that as their standard-bearer in the late campaign, his coming gave them the occasion for rejoicing that they had been elevated by being enfranchised. When he was first nominated, there had been some objection to him because he was a Northern man, but this gradually passed away, and he was warmly supported in the latter part of the canvass by those who at first opposed him. Virginia, he says, will be one of the most loyal States in the Union under the new order of things.

The Governor, who is a remarkably fine-looking man, and speaks with ability and ease, appears to be enjoying excellent health. He comes North, he says, for the purpose of resting after the fatigues of the canvass. At the end of eight or ten days he will return to this City and remain here a few days, and then he will return to Virginia. He spent the day quietly at the St. Nicholas yesterday, receiving a few friends.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon and held an unusually protracted session, the most important transactions of which will be found elsewhere. Among other matters considered were the complaints against the New-York Rendering Company; PENNIER'S Fat-melting Establishment, in West Thirty-eighth-street, and an acetic acid factory, corner Carlton and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn. Lengthy arguments of the dreariest kind were indulged in on both sides, during which the Commissioners laid back in their chairs and slept, awakening only in time to catch the concluding sentence from each speaker, and then falling into deep slumber again, as soon as the next speaker had rendered his opening passage. Much valuable time having thus been wasted, the Board resolved, finally, to grant a week's probation to each of the defendants, under the severest penalties imaginable. The Board then adjourned.

Fifth District Union Republican Association.

The Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at No. 100 Prince-street, Mr. WILLIAM C. HANNA presiding. About thirty new members were elected.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, inviting the Union men of the district to unite with the organization for the purpose of securing and promoting the success of the Republican Party and its principles during the approaching canvass, and recommending the consideration of all names for membership at the next meeting of the Association on the 29th inst. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

About 2 o'clock yesterday a fracas occurred in front of No. 101 Crosby-street, during which SAMUEL BAKER received a severe wound on the head from a glass decanter in the hand of PHILIP BRADY, who was immediately arrested by Officer BRADY, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The wounded man was also taken to the Spring-street Police Station, and his wound having been dressed by Surgeon ARMSTRONG he was sent home.

The Fruit Growers' Club will have a show of raspberries to-day, at their rooms Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer HEFFERMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, found in the street one WM. FRAZIER, a sailor, who had a severe wound on the head, which he said he had received from an unknown man, who had assaulted him on Pier No. 11 North River, and robbed him of $50. FRAZIER was taken to the Oak-street Police Station, where his wound was dressed.

BARNEY COYLE, a laborer, being intoxicated, on Tuesday evening, fell in Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Harbor Police report that Tuesday afternoon MORRIS FLAHEY, DENNIS SULLIVAN, PAT. CAHILL and WM. CORTWAY, with ten others, put out from Pier No 4 North River, in a small boat to board the Havana steamer *Eagle*, but when about half-way out their boat capsized, precipitating the entire party into the water. The Harbor Police small boat instantly put out and rescued the four men named, while the small boats of the steamer picked up eight others, but there are still two missing, and they are supposed to have been drowned.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the wheelwright shop of PETER TRAUSMAN, No. 138 West Twenty-ninth-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage about $150, which is covered by insurance.

CASPER G. WEISS, keeper of a lager-beer saloon in Elm-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into North River from a Jersey City ferry-boat, but was rescued by two men in a small boat. He was taken to the Liberty-street Police Station, where he stated that he had sought to end his life because he had failed in business and had been deserted by his wife.

WILLIAM MCGRALL, a prisoner in the Twentieth-street Police Station, sought to end his life at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by hanging to the door of his cell, but was cut down by the doorman before he had inflicted any damage upon himself. The Precinct officials informed the Central Office of this occurrence thirteen hours after it happened.

RICHARD TOMPKINS, of No. 9 Warren-street, Brooklyn, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being crushed between a hogshead of sugar and the string-piece of Pier No. 33 East River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES STEIN, living on Palisade-avenue, Yonkers, was throwing an exploded lamp into the street last evening, when his clothing took fire and he was seriously burned.

Westchester County.

PETER BANTA, Jr., who had one of his ears cut off, and was otherwise terribly wounded a few days ago by a colored man named WILLIAM CARPENTER, died yesterday morning.

Brooklyn.

The Hanson-place Baptist Church have resolved to retain Rev. ROBERT LOWRY as their pastor, providing he thinks proper to change his plans already decided upon.

The Prospect Park Commissioners have decided not to accept the offer of EDMUND DRIGGS and others to lay out and complete that part of the park lands lying east of Flatbush-avenue.

United States Marshal DAYTON, yesterday, was put in possession of a warrant authorizing him to take charge of the property belonging to the late firm of PARKER & PECK, grain storers, at the foot of Degraw-street. Mr. PECK, the absconding partner, is supposed to be in Canada.

The Supreme Court has appointed as Commissioners for draining the Gravesend Swamps, J. HOLMES VAN BRUNT, ADOLPHUS GERENE and FRANK HOPKINS.

The Brooklyn public schools will close to-day for their Summer vacation.

Staten Island.

It is expected that the Staten Island Shore Horse-car Railroad will be in running order from Clifton to Mariners' Harbor by the first day of August. The old company was obliged to abandon the undertaking for want of funds, and a new company, organized by the election of SAMUEL MARSH as President, has assumed it. This is now busy in taking up the tracks laid by the old company, which had become imbedded three or four feet below the surface of the road, and in relaying them. The work will be vigorously pushed now to completion.

New-Jersey.

A man named MCCUE, employed by the contractor for building a dock on the Passaic River in Harrison Township, awoke from his sleep on Tuesday night on one of the spile drivers, opened the door of the engine-house and stepped overboard. He had usually slept on another boat, the door of which was differently situated, while this one opened directly on the water. He was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was a resident of Newark.

The New Yale Theological Seminary Building.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 14.

Yesterday ground was broken for the corner-stone of the new Yale Theological Seminary. The lot is on the corner of Elm and College streets. The ceremony was entirely unceremonious but impressive. Most of the Professors of Yale were present, and some of the city clergy, together with about thirty ladies. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BACON, Professor of Theology. Afterward President WOOLSEY in a few words, and without attempt at speech-making, spoke of the time-honored custom about to be indulged in, and remarked that the ladies would be called upon to assist in properly observing it. The President then dug a few spadefuls, and gallantly handed the implement he had made use of to Mrs. Professor DWIGHT, who very gracefully continued the labor begun by the President. Afterward Mrs. Professors DAY and HOPPEN assisted; also the venerable Professor FITCH. The efforts of the ladies were appreciated, and once or twice warmly applauded, Professors clapping their hands in evident gratification at their success. Then Rev. Dr. BACON announced that a public corner-stone laying would take place in a few weeks. At call of President WOOLSEY the Doxology was sung, after which the assemblage dispersed, well pleased at the success of the occasion.

The new building will cost $100,000, and will be 164 feet long by forty-six wide. It will be of the best brick, elaborately adorned with Nova Scotia trimmings, and will be further ornamented about the windows with black brick. In the main part it will be four stories high, and the front and rear portions five stories high, the whole being crowned with a French roof with Dormer windows. On the lower floors will be the library, recitation rooms, janitor's room, lecture rooms, &c., the upper floors being arranged in sleeping rooms and studies. The structure will stand back from Elm-street about twenty-five feet, and from College-street about twelve feet. Thus it will be seen that the building will face the other college buildings and look out upon the public square, commanding a fine view. The plan, when fully carried out, it is rumored, will include a chapel on Elm-street, forming a wing to the main building, and further an extension on the north end toward the west, in which there will probably be accommodations for boarding as well as additional rooms for students. In the library will be placed the most important works helpful for the students, and the leading theological reviews and quarterlies, both foreign and American. It is proposed to keep this room constantly open to the Seminary members. A number of the rooms will be arranged for one, this plan being deemed better for the purposes of study. Others will be arranged for two, for the benefit of those students who prefer a room-mate. Altogether, the building will be an ornament to Yale and New-Haven. The masons expect to get the work inclosed by Jan. 1, 1870.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 81⅞. Stocks open steady at 18⅜ for Eries, and 95¾ for Illinois Centrals.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 14—11 A. M.

COTTON opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12½d.@12⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛. The sales of the day are estimated at 10.000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93; for the account, 93⅛. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and unchanged. Stocks are dull.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 14—1 P. M.

COTTON—The shipments from Bombay to the 9th inst., since the last report, according to REUTER's telegram, were 21,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Provisions dull. Cheese, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14—1 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £32 7s. ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 14.

Cotton opens firmer at 149s. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds close quiet and steady at 81⅞. Stocks close steady; Eries, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 14.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 86⅞@87.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 14—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12½d.@12⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are heavy.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong. Tallow active at 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ₱ gallon. Linseed Oil, £32 5s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 14.

Petroleum, 49¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 14—Evening.

Cotton closed buoyant on spot and to arrive.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 14.

Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 70f. 70c.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.

Calcutta Linseed advanced to 62s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR active for medium grades; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT active at $1 30½ for No. 2 for speculation; $1 31@$1 32, seller August; $1 31⅛, buyer, and $1 29¼@$1 30½, seller July. CORN closes at 80c. @80¼c. for future delivery for No. 2; sales at 83c. for the last half of July, seller, for No. 1; 80¼c.@80¾c., seller for the last half of July; 79½c.@80¼c., seller July; 82c., buyer July; 81½c.@82c., seller August, for No. 2; sales since 'Change at 80c., seller July; 81¾c., seller August. OATS active at 66¾c.@67c. for No. 2. RYE active and firm at $1 06 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal; the market is bare. HIGHWINES quiet and firm; sales at $1. Mess PORK—Sales at $33@$33 25, closing at the outside. LARD quiet and unchanged. HAMS steady at 16¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm at 12¾c.@13c. CATTLE dull and lower; sales at $4 50@$5; Cows, $6 50@$7 40 for fair to choice shipping. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $8 25@$9 15 for Common to Choice. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 14.

TOBACCO steady; Common to Medium Leaf, $8 @$10; Medium and Good Bright Missouri, $12@$25; Fine do., $30@$60; Good to Fine Kentucky and Virginia do., $25@$60. COTTON nominal at 32½c.@33c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 90@$5 75; Extra, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Double Extra to Fancy, $7@$9 50. WHEAT steady; Choice No. 2 Spring, $1 22; Prime to Choice new Red Fall, $1 35@$1 40; Choice to Fancy White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firm; Mixed, in the elevator, 88c.; White, 92c.; Mixed, in sacks, 90c.@93c.; Choice Yellow, 95c.; Prime to Choice White, 97c.@$1. OATS firm at 71c. for Black; Mixed, 72c.; White, 72c.@75c. RYE steady at $1 15@$1 18. WHISKY quiet at $1. PORK firm at $33@$33 25. Loose HAMS, 14c. BACON active; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 21c. LARD—Choice Steam, 18¼c. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6 50. HOGS, $7 25@$9 75. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 140,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—13c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, and 7¼c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR very dull, with a retail trade only. WHEAT very dull; sales early of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 39; in the afternoon, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 37; 7,500 bushels Milwaukee, by sample, at $1 38. CORN is in fair demand and higher; sales early of 22,000 bushels Western, by sample, at 72c.@73½c.; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 85c.; 24,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 82½c.; 8,000 bushels do. at 83c., and in the afternoon, 38,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 83½c.; 8,000 bushels do. at 84c.; asking 85c. for No. 2 at the close. OATS dull; a small lot sold at 75c. RYE and BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $33. LARD dull at 19c. HIGHWINES higher; sales 100 bbls. at $1; retailing in five and ten bbl. lots at $1 02.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR is in good demand and 25c.@50c. lower; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT lower; sales, last night, 3,600 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 51; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46, and 4,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 46½. CORN dull and unchanged at 87c. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; and Middlings, $26@$28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—100,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—351 bbls. Flour, 300,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,460,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR firm and scarce; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull, but in better supply; sales at 77c.@79c. OATS firm at 72c.@75c. RYE unchanged. COTTON firm. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 123 hhds. at $6 20@$17 75. WHISKY firm at $1; sales, 300 bbls. Mess PORK held at $33—$32 75 was offered. Bulk MEATS firm at 13c.@14½c. BACON generally held ½c. higher; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides held at 17¾c.@18½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS in good demand and held at 22c. LARD held at 19c.; no sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 424 bales; receipts, 37 bales; exports, 104 bales. GOLD, 137½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151; New-York Sight, ½ premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, $1 15. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY—Prime, $26. PORK firmer; held at $34 50. BACON firmer; asking 15c., 18½c. and 19c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.@20½c.; Keg, 21½c. @21c. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR more active but unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 35 for No. 1 and $1 30½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 68c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE firm at $1 08 for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1@$1 04 for Commod to Prime. Grain FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 9½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT active and better; Amber, $1 48@$1 48¾, seller March and on the spot. CORN advancing and excited; sales of No. 1 at 88c. on the spot, and 89c. buyer July and seller August. OATS steady at 71c. for No. 1 and Michigan. RYE steady at $1 10 for Michigan. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 14.

Superfine FLOUR, $7 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 25; White, $1 35. CORN firm; bulk, 75c. OATS firm; bulk, 70c. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO active; sales, 200 hhds. at $4 90@$11. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. HAMS, 19½c.@21c. LARD, 19½c. HIGHWINES, $1.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR, not quoted. WHEAT firm and advanced 5c. CORN firm; White, $1 04@$1 06; Yellow, $1. OATS firm at 75c.@78c. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON active but unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at $1 04@$1 05.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON quiet at 32¼c.@32½c.; receipts, 19 bales; exports, 32 bales; stock, 50 bales. FLOUR firm; family, $7@$8. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 30. CORN, 88c.@90c. OATS, 80c. PORK dull at $34. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 14.

Spirits of TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. RESIN steady at $1 65@$4 12½. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 05@$3. TAR, $2 20.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON quiet; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 50 bales; Middlings, 31½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON steady; sales, 230 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 162 bales; exports, coastwise, 403 bales.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 14.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, No. 1 White, $1 64; No. 2 White, $1 37@$1 38.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON—No market quotations; receipts, 20 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 14.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 19 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 14.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31⅞; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 137⅜.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 14—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Overcast	67
Halifax	N	Clear	69
Portland	W	Clear	70
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	70
New-York	S	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	71
Wilmington, Del.	S	Cloudy	82
Washington	—	Clear	84
Fortress Monroe	N	Clear	88
Richmond	W	Clear	87
Oswego	S. E.		70
Buffalo	S	Cloudy	77
Pittsburg	—	Clear	80
Chicago	W	Cloudy	78
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	85
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	88
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	81
Key West	—	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	W	Clear	88
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	89
Charleston	N	Clear	88

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law has been commenced against JOHN H. GUEST for violating my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, and a suit will be commenced against everyone known to use an infringement. Eight years' experience, and never broken through.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Every bank in New-York should have the additional security afforded by E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It would have saved the Ocean Bank from robbery.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

FREEDOM FROM SUNSTROKE.—It is a remarkable fact that the wearer of a KNOX hat never suffered from coup-de soleil. By-the-by, at No. 212 Broadway, we saw a style of white beaver which is the acme of elegance.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	July 3	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	July 3	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Malta	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.			
Eagle	July 15	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	July 17	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *vid* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *vid* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *vid* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *vid* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *vid* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 14—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rice and 4 children, Miss Eliza Rice, F. Muir, John D. Hopkins and servant, Ocatavius Cohen, Ocatavius Cohen, Jr., J. W. Lathrop, J. W. Lathrop, Jr., H. H. Brigham, E. J. Hallock, C. H. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Terry, Mr. Chapman, A. W. Ten Broech, B. Huble, E. P. Miller, Daniel Koll, M. S. Kirkbride, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman, Malcolm Macleane, Alpheus Allen, J. N. Whitney, W. L. Palmer, Nath. Bloom, Miss Fortier, Dr. Francis Tumblety and servant, C. Donahue, S. C. M. Allen, Mr. J. Newton, Jr., Miss Wiley, Miss Hartridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vedder, Miss De Diego, Miss E. A. Burbank, Mrs. Richards, Miss Richards, Rev. Dr. Harriss, Mr. F. W. Hurtt, Mrs. L. Stuart, Miss Fanny Stuart.

JULY 14—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hudson and 2 children, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, James Burkard, Miss A. Burkard, Miss M. Burkard, S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Foe. Manegat, A. Hoffnung, Edw. Hale, Ant. Ferro, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Morgan and six children, Miss Hendee and two servants, J. W. Dwincell, B. R. McAlpine, C. B. Badeau, A. L. Sayre, W. Tappenbeck, Robert Hart, Mrs. T. Hart and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hart, John Sellar, Mr. Brocklebank, J. J. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burns, infant and three servants, W. C. Burns, Mrs. W. Burns, W. E. Post, George Lipscomb, Frederick Gulliver, Robert Lipscomb, E. F. Joes, F. C. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, John B. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. S. J. Harriot, Mrs. Demarest, Miss Fellows, Geo. Millar, S. J. Harriot, W. S. Gurnee, Geo. Moke, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey, J. Gerald Potter, Felipe Llaguno, Mrs. B. R. Johnson, A. Debugue, Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. M. Green, Jos. Locke, Thos. Adams, T. B. Beal, W. H. Horton, A. Flagg, Jno. L. Millar, H. M. Clarke, N. F. Safford, N. M. Safford.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Morrison, Miss Marsh, J. H. Sheafe, Mrs. Sheafe, Miss Annie Crawford, J. Taylor, W. H. Wing, J. A. Plummer, Mrs. Yarmall and two Misses Yarmall, Mr. Yarmall, Miss A. J. Harrison, Miss S. Cadbury, Ed. Hill, lady, six children and servants, Mr. Elmore, J. Hope, E. Dexter, S. Smith and lady, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Napier, F. Dardano, R. Cadbury, S. Housman, Mr. Fillheimer, L. Wallstein, E. Chetwind, J. E. Caldwell, S. Ottenheimer, W. Rothschild, Charles A. Galloney, Mr. Epstein, J. H. Hamilton, Mr. Auld, C. L. Andrews, P. C. Berdell, C. H. Bussell and son, Ed. Molson, Caleb Stetson, R. Stetson and lady, W. S. Parry, Miss E. Perot, Mrs. Bean, Rev. E. Rowland, lady and two children, G. D. Barney and lady, Z. J. Wetzel and lady, Mr. Watherspoon and lady, Mrs. George Watherspoon, Jr., Miss M. A. Watherspoon, D. Low and lady, Miss Low and sister, Mr. Navra and lady, Captain J. R. Campbell, E. Randolph, lady, child and nurse, B. Blumenthal, Mr. Hooper, R. K. Darrah and lady, W. W. Farnum, J. O. Willis, S. A. Peters, D. Klein, J. B. Taft, Mr. Kerr, J. P. Southerland, H. Goodrich, W. Thompson, J. D. Boyd, A. Wright, Mr. Huelin, Mr. Jaquimot, A. Friedberg, A. Wallach, A. Dreyfuss, J. Burns, D. W. Lane, W. F. Lewis, S. Poole, Ed. A. Hills, Mrs. Turner, J. Valerie, Marquis de Laizer, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, A. T. Chur, J. L. Hill, J. H. Cochrane, J. E. Raymond, C. Gregory, G. H. Brooks and lady, R. Cowom, J. F. Sabin, Captain H. C. Arymer and servant, H. McDowell, R. G. Walsh, Mr. Weatherby, T. C. Moore, J. W. Grogia, S. Levy, J. Boardman, R. H. Stone, J. Irci, T. Baker W. W. Farnum.

JULY 14—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg.*—Marie Krauss and 3 children, Chas. A. Briggs, wife and 2 children and servant, Fredk. Marcax, Dr. Robert O. Treadwell, A. Kreitier, John Storm, John Mackay, Jane Mackay, Samuel Dorr, M. Duval, M. Goodrich, H. Fris, Louis Georgens, Mr. Sims and family, Mr. Paine, Henry Ryan.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Jules Leblanc and 3 daughters, Augustus Kobbi, wife, 2 children and 4 servants, Mr. Melgare, wife, 3 children and 4 servants, J. S. Pryor, B. Caravia, M. H. Mora, M. F. Mora, J. Casus and lady, L. Barretto and servant, Jue Tomas Herrera, S. Gomes, F. A. Schuck, M. Margolies, C. Giese, J. Stevenson, Eugene F. O'Neill, S. Haley, F. Cole, G. Wentworth, J. H. Fry, M. Magolies, Mrs. T. Chares and child, Mrs. Rosalie Tejedos and nephew, Mrs. M. Rodrigues and child, Mrs. Ede Ascena, Mrs. Estorem, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. Delgado, F. Cabello, E. Perelles, W. Ofiera, John Eccles, J. S. Martinez, L. Byrnes, M. Curelles, S. Gnitaxres, J. Ruiz, Francisco Hoyo, Miss D. Sabreider, Miss M. Gabreda, Mrs. Cataina Astenna and child, B. M. Ballarimo, Master Cruz, L. Bernades, C. Tejedos, A. Hernandes.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets...... 7 30 | Moon sets..11 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 54 | Gov. Island.12 43 | Hell Gate.. 2 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Zoe, (Br.,) Cleake, Cow Bay, Snow & Richardson; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Ships C. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Leocadia, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, H. Baetjer; Charger, Lester, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Smith, Hamilton, Ber., J. Norman Harvey; Honduras, (Br.,) Henferd, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Sons; Sirius, (N. G.,) Bruhans, Plymouth, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; J. L. Thiermann, (N. G.,) Baker, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anna & Mary, (Br.,) Peterson, Cork for orders, A. Lindsay; Willie Chapin, Wars, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarini, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Apotheke Diesing, (N. G.,) Segbath, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Freeman Dennis, (Br.,) Flether, London, Boyd & Hincken; Louisa Cook, (Br.,) Cook, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Edina, (Br.,) Robin, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Eintracht, (N. G.,) Hintz, Stettin, W. Salem & Co.

Brigs Village Belle, (Br.,) Funchion, Elizabethport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Craig, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Cette, Miller & Houghton; Robt. Mowe, Dickerson, Demerara, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Hattie, Grant, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.; Willy Smith, (Br.,) Rogers, St. John, P. R., C. E. Staples & Co.

Schooners Royal Arch, Hawkins, Alicante, A. Abbott; Glengarry, Johnson, Satilla River, Ga., Yates & Porterfield; Annie E., (Br.,) Edgett, Kingston, Jam., P. I. Nevius & Son; Lady Bannermann, (Br.,) Roberts, Abacos, James Douglass.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg, June 30, and Havre, July 3, with mdse. and 677 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds on the passage; July 8, lat. 47 25, lon. 34 05, passed ship Calista Howes (Br.) bound E.; 14th, lat. 40 40, lon. 70 20, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; same day, 24 miles S. of Nantucket light ship, saw a large wreck.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 130 passengers to C. J. Francklyn. July 12, lat. 42 20, lon. 63 10, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 13th, lat. 40 42, lon. 69 53, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, via Gonaives July 6, and Cape Haytien 7th, with coffee, logwood and cotton to R. Murray, Jr. Left in port brig B. Ingenac, Follansbee, for New-York, loading; brig Jane Allen arrived 5th.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. July 12, no lat., &c., spoke brig Poinsett, from —— for Baltimore.

Steamship Zoe, (Br.,) Cleake, Cow Bay July 9, with coal to Snow & Burgess. Sld. in co. with schr. Levi Stevens, for Boston.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Linda Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Scobey, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to Roche Bros. & Coffey—vessel to master.

Brig Albert, (of Bucksport,) Herman, Sagua, 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Left in port bark Mary C. Rineout, for New-York, to sail 7th; Ellen Dyer, for do., do.; schr. Kate Carlton, for do., do.; brig Torrent, for Philadelphia, to sail 11th.

Brig W. A. Rogers, (of Yarmouth,) Morrell, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tripland & Bebian—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co., vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Zepherine, (of Bermuda,) Peniston, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Avilee, vessel to Middleton & Co.

Brig George Burnham, (of Portland,) McLellan, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado and 2 passengers to master.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, Cochran, of and from Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig Flora, (of Salcombe,) Cowling, Messina April 27, via Gibraltar May 21, with fruit, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.; vessel to George F. Bully. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. June 19, lat. 26 55, lon. 44, spoke schr. Polly Pinkham, from Palermo, for Boston.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool,) La Pralla, Buenos Ayres 59 ds., with hides and goat skins to R. W. Ropes & Co.—vessel to Henry de Cordova. Crossed the equator June 17, in lon. 29 46.

Brig Sea Breeze, Herrick, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Ranneys, (of Scilly,) Pender, Palermo, May 3, via Gibraltar 25th, with fruit to Willett C. Ward; vessel to master. Experienced W. and N. W. winds almost the entire passage; July 4, lat. 34, lon. 60, spoke schr. Jessie Hernes, (of Boston,) from Nova Scotia for Demerara.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, (of Harrington, Me.,) Coffin, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. The Peruvian iron-clads Atanalpa and Manco Copac, with their consorts, the Miramon and Plachira, sld. for Cayenne June 19.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Galleshaw, San Blas, New-Grenada, 16 ds., with cocoanuts and rubber to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. July 12, John McNally died of injury of the spine.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Guamacoa 19 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Addie M. Haines, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Marian Gage, Sheppard, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Farr, Conway, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Wm. R. Hinman.

Schr. Wm. Miller, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. James Blatchford, Brown, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Hemingway, Somerset, for South Amboy.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. C. W. Eddy, Terrell, Port Jefferson, for Dighton.

Schr. Sarah & Louisa, Cox, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. John. Field, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Bearse, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. T. Burden, Adams, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. George & Mary, Ward, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGee, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Angeline Vancleaf, Heaton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. Wells, Fleming, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. Bradley, McMunagan, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Norwich, for South Amboy.

Schr. J. J. Chapman, Newman, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Templer, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to J. Ward.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Scott, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Bristol.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Cook, New-Bedford.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie H. Bennett, McDivett, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Sunnyside, Marshall, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Montevue, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Transit, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Jane Hinckley, Walling, Virginia.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. Joel Van Name, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Angie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Annie Borland, Harris, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Smith, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. Mary R. Hickman, White, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence.
Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Brown, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Josephine, Macks, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Reno, Fisher, Fall River.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Mill Stone Point.
Schr. Roanoke, Gibbs, New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. James Nelson, Macmire, Taunton.
Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. G. P. Taylor, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. C. L. Herrick, Harris, Dighton.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River.
Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Derring, Taunton.
Schr. Memento, Mason, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Morris, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Allan H. Brown, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Uncas, Washburn, Norwich.
Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria, Va.
Schr. J. G. Pierce, Gibbs, Stamford.
Schr. A. C. Crandall, Rogers, Norwich.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.
Schr. B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Meteor, Comstock, New-Haven.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Mystic.
Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Clifford, Providence.
Schr. Almona, Comstock, Block Island.
Schr. Hattie Ellen, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Dr. Wm. Power, Weeks, New-Haven.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. White Sea, Dix, Boston.
Schr. James Hodgson, Shropshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Coquette, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. John W. Bell, Walton, Taunton.
Schr. Dayton, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Haradon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Sloop Blackstone, Morton, Providence.
Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Mercer, Watson, Bridgeport.
Schr. W. H. Denyse, Layton, Norwich.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Roger Palamdee, Deering, Greenport.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, Norwich.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Holmes' Hole.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Helen Condon, Ponder, Bangor via Bridgeport.
Schr. Emma, Page, Taunton.
Schr. Robert H. Felter, Herbert, Smithtown.
Schr. Charger, Whiting, New-London.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Cook, Providence.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, New-London.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Providence.
Schr. H. B. Gibbs, Nickerson, Mianus.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset.
Schr. Phœnix, Taylor, Connecticut River.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Colman, Taunton.
Schr. Hase, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. Avon, Parks, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Panthea, Hull, Bristol, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Jones, Gloucester.
Schr. Kelly, Jones, Gloucester.
Schr. John Cole, Timpson, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-London.
Schr. Geo. Edwards, Coates, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Michigan, Tucker, New-Haven.
Schr. Seud, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. S. Smith, Snow, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Alexandria.
Schr. Harry Landell, Vaylor, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Albert Mason, Ross, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. H. Kenzall, Soper, Alexandria, Va.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, E., hazy off shore.

Below.

Ship Emerald Isle, Blowers, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Dacian, for Glasgow; Saragossa, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Arr. U. S. steamer Nipsic, Commander Selfridge, from Port-au-Prince for Washington. All well. She has been quarantined for observation. She left the French corvette De Estres in port. All well. She reports Port-au-Prince healthy.

Passed up for Baltimore, bark Albers, with 392 passengers from Bremen.

Sld. bark Elida, for New-York.

The schr. J. W. Lewis, of Provincetown, was spoken July 9, with 310 bbls. whale oil and 60 bbls. sperm oil. All well.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 12.—Arr. and sld., schrs. E. G. Willard, Portland for Philadelphia; Sallie B., Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed by, brig Glendale, Baltimore for Boston; schrs. White Swan, Philadelphia for Calais; Adeline Townsend and Annie May, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Wellington, (Br.,) R. A. Ford, (Br.,) and G. G. Colyer.

P. M. Arr. brig Mary Given, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; schrs. Robert Foster, Millbridge, for New-York; Maggie M. Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia; P. A. Saunders, do. for Georgetown, D. C.; Pinta, Lubec, for New-York; Senator, Tiverton, for Weymouth; J. Bullen, Nantucket, for Philadelphia; Island Bellie, Vinal Haven, for do.

Sld. brig Executive; schrs. Ariel and Planter, for Boston.

13th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Florida, Providence for Dennis, and sld.

Also sld. brig Mary Given, (Br.,) for New-Haven; schr. J. B. Allen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Arr. steamer Montana, from Panama; ships Red Cross Knights, from Newport, Wales; Sharpshooter, from London; Noiseman, from Liverpool; Sarah and Maria, from Manila; Marie, from Pultamas.

Cld. ship Havelock Castle, for Iquique.

Sld. ship Windward, for Buzzard's Inlet.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Arr. bark Pawnee, Hartlepool; brig Gilmor, Meredith, Belfast; steamer San Jacinto, New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Sld. steamer Magnolia, New-York; schr. Geo. A. Griffin, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, July 14.—Sld. steamer Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Arr. steamers Volunteer and Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Richard Adams, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line to Havana, left Havana July 10, at 1 P. M., and arrived at Lower Quarantine, where she now lies at anchor, at 5 A. M. 14th, making the passage in 3 days and 16 hours, the quickest time between the two ports yet made.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., July 13, 1869.

The new light-house tower building at Little Gull Island, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New-York, will soon obscure the east side of the temporary light at that station, and a smaller light will be exhibited in that direction (eastward) from the tower as it progresses, until it is completed, when a light of the second order will be placed in the lantern.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Com. U. S. N., Light-house Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Addie Hale—brig, for Cienfuegos, June 30, lat. 23, lon. 68.

Express—whal. schr., on a cruise, July 8, lat. 31 07, lon. 71 17. All well.

W. J. Rogers—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, July 5, in the Florida Channel.

Wm. Woodbury—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, June 13, lat. 36 24, lon. 72 36.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 15, barks Templar, Kate Smith, Annie E. Sherwood and Florence, to sail in a few days.

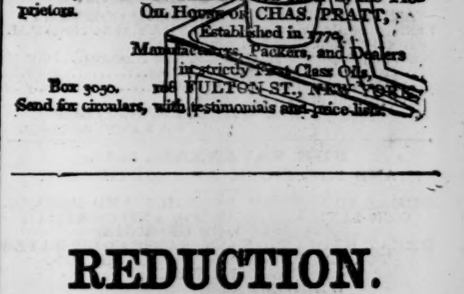
At Demerara, June 22, brig Favorite, for New-York next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, July 14.—The Allen line steamship Germany, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—The Inman line steamship City of Antwerp, from New-York July 3, arrived here yesterday at 10 P. M., on her way to Liverpool.



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WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES ON THE WHOLE OF OUR

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Exclusive manufacturers of PATENT COMPOSITE WROUGHT-IRON GATES, RAILING AND GUARDS. IMPROVED WIRE, BANK COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILING, LAWN, COTTAGE AND FARM FENCE. VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &c. IRON FURNITURE, STABLE FITTINGS, &c.

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11, 38, 33, 77, 12, 76, 14, 19, 43, 6, 47, 70, 56, 58.
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